the centinel

Quarterly Journal of the
Central States Numismatic Society

Volume 31, Number 4
Winter, 1983

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VOL. 31, NO. 4 WINTER, 1983

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A MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY

The most important thing I have to say to you is VOTE! The ballots will be in the mail in March and must be voted and returned to me well before Convention.

If you do not have a current membership card, you will not receive a ballot. This is in accordance with our By-Laws. In going through the ledger sheets preparing envelopes, I noticed quite a few people, and **Clubs,** who are in arrears with their dues. You still have time, after receiving this edition of **The Centinel** to get your dues to me so I can get you back on the mailing list and send a ballot to you.

A few things of interest to all members — At the Interim Board Meeting in Minneapolis, it was decided that CSNS will match funds, up to $250, with any Club hosting our annual Convention. These monies will be used to buy numismatic books for the local public libraries.

Also, the Board voted to definitely start having a Fall Convention. These conventions will be smaller and will be held in cities that don't have the facilities to host the regular Spring Convention. There have been favorable reports from such places as Rapid City, South Dakota; Rochester, Minnesota; Topeka, Kansas; Cedar Rapids, Iowa; and Lincoln, Nebraska. Any Club interested, please contact the President.

If there are any Young Numismatists in CSNS who are interested in the ANA summer seminar to be held in Colorado Springs, please contact Governor Florence Schook of Michigan. CSNS will sponsor TWO scholarships this year.

Welcome to our new YN columnist, Dominic Garetto of Minnesota. Dominic is a former Scholarship winner and gained much from his classes.

We had a good report from Governor Bertschy. The Convention in Milwaukee seems to be going full speed ahead, as usual, in the hands of this hard worker. Don't neglect to make your hotel reservations — cards are included in this issue. Exhibit application blanks are also included.

Remember, exhibits are an important part of any good show. Let others share in the excitement you feel for your particular field. See you in Milwaukee in April !

— Marjorie M. Owen
Secretary-Treasurer

PRESIDENTIAL COMMENTARY

Your Board of Governors held a productive meeting in November at the Minneapolis Convention of the Minnesota Organization of Numismatists.

Del Bertschy, General Chairman of the 1984 CSNS Convention to be held in Milwaukee, April 26-29, submitted his report. As we've come to expect with any show organized by Del and his experienced Milwaukee Numismatic Society show committee, everything is under control and we'll have an outstanding show in Milwaukee.

Incidentally, if your last visit to Milwaukee was for our 1977 CSNS Convention there, you're in for some real surprises. We'll be meeting at the downtown MECCA Convention Center, which will also be the site of the 1986 American Numismatic Assn. Convention. MECCA is only two blocks from the recently completed Grand Avenue Shopping Mall, a development which has revitaliezd the commercial and retail center of the city. The Grand Avenue Mall is anchored by two of Milwaukee's major department stores, Gimbel's and The Boston Store, and includes roughly 150 retail outlets and 25 restaurants.

General Chairman Bertschy has arranged special rates for convention goers at three different hotels offering from budget to luxury accommodations, and you'll find reservation cards in this issue of **The Centinel.** While I'm on the subject of hotels, this wouldn't be a bad time to sit down and make your reservations. Milwaukee is becoming a major convention center and there are other events scheduled at the same time as ours. Save yourself a last minute headache and reserve a room well in advance.

We also heard from Dick Grinolds, who'll be heading up our April 25-28, 1985 visit to Minneapolis. The Minneapolis committee has done a fine job in laying the groundwork for what promises to be a problem free CSNS visit to their city.

Dominic Garetto, our new Young Numismatic columnist, lives not far from the site of the November Board meeting and was able to stop and visit us. We are fortunate to have a young man of his calibre participating in Central States.

We also had futher discussions about plans to start a fall interim convention. I'm glad to report that it is now our official policy to have an interim convention each fall in a smaller- to medium-size city. This will give numismatists in the smaller population centers of our region the opportunity to attend and participate in a quality convention. Although there has been a great deal of serious interest in hosting future interim conventions from at least a half dozen local clubs, we have not yet accepted any specific invitation.

I know there are additional clubs which would be interested, but are holding back because they feel such an undertaking would be beyond their capabilities. The Board stands ready to give you guidance and assistance, so if you are interested, let me know and we can discuss all the requirements.

(Continued On Page 5)

From my own talks with CSNS members at shows in our area, I can attest to the fact that there is lots of enthusiasm for the interim convention concept. If your club is interested in being a host, don't wait too long to contact us. Convention facilities are typically booked four, five or even more years in advance, so it is important that we get started with advance work now.

My own term as President is approaching a close and I'm very pleased that I've been able to serve at a time when we approved the interim convention concept. At the Milwaukee convention, a new President and Board of Governors will be installed and I look forward to offering every assistance that my successor needs.

This coming Spring you will all be receiving your ballots in the mail for the election of a new group of officers and a new Board of Governors. This issue of **The Centinel** contains a biography of the candidates, as well as a statement of their goals and objectives for CSNS if they are elected. Please take the time to read what each candidate has to say and do exercise your right to vote.

It's only through the widest possible participation of the members in the electoral process that we can have a Board which accurately reflects what the wishes of the members are. You'll receive a ballot, however, only if your dues are current, so if you haven't sent your check to the Secretary yet, this would be a good time to take care of your renewal. At only $3.00 per year, I think everyone would agree that CSNS dues are a bargain. And who said there was no Santa Claus in numismatics?

— Kurt Krueger, President

Central States Governors Bills Quarles of Milwaukee and Florence Schook of Livonia, Michigan were busy at the CSNS membership table during November's Minnesota Organization of Numismatists Convention held in Minneapolis.

Plans Announced for 1984 CICF

The dates for the ninth annual Chicago International Coin Fair (CICF) have been set for Friday through Sunday, March 16-18, 1984. Once again, the site for this major show will be the beautiful Hyatt Regency Hotel located at 151 East Wacker Drive in downtown Chicago, according to Donn Pearlman, CICF publicity coordinator.

More than 125 dealers from a dozen countries are expected to have bourse tables during the annual three-day show. In addition, American Numismatic Assn. Vice President Florence Schook of Livonia, Mich., will have a special table in the bourse room with information for young numismatists (YNs).

"About a half dozen coin and currency clubs, both local and national organizations, again will conduct public meetings with various educational speakers. These meetings will be held at the hotel in conjunction with the CICF," said Pearlman.

A two-session auction featuring several major consignments of choice and scarce numismatic materials will be conducted by Rare Coin Company of America (Rarcoa) of Chicago on Friday and Saturday, March 16 and 17.

"The highlight of the sale is a consignment from the University of Michigan of Vatican gold coins of the Popes," stated Edward Milas, Rarcoa president. "The earliest of the 75 pieces in that section of the sale is from the 14th century."

Auction cataloger, Jeffrey Bernberg, announced that another section of the sale will contain 250 lots of 19th and 20th century proof German silver and gold coins consigned by an East Coast collector.

Specific dates and times of the various CICF events will be announced later. Additional information about the show can be obtained by writing to: CICF, 31 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois 60602, or by calling 312-346-3443.

Del Bertschy (center) was busy at the Milwaukee Numismatic Society Show in October promoting next year's MNS Show, which will mark the Wisconsin club's 50th anniversary. Del also serves as General Chairman of the 1984 CSNS Convention in Milwaukee.

Governors Rich Hartzog (left) and Ray Lefman explained the benefits of CSNS membership to a Minneapolis area collector at the M. O. O. N. Convention.

Grading and Counterfeit Detection Subjects for Mid-Winter Seminar

An intensive, three-day seminar is scheduled for Colorado Springs immediately prior to the 6th Midwinter Convention of the American Numismatic Association. Seminar class dates are Monday, February 20 through Wednesday, February 22. The midwinter convention opens the following day, February 23.

While the convention itself is scheduled for The Broadmoor, the seminar classes will be conducted in the ANA headquarters, with special housing at the nearby Raintree Inn.

Basic Grading and Counterfeit Detection will be the only two courses offered Registrants may choose one or the other, but classes will be limited to 20 students each to insure personal attention and tutoring. ANACS staff personnel will serve as instructors.

Cost of the seminar is an all-inclusive $175. This fee includes three nights lodging at the beautiful Raintree, three breakfasts and three luncheons, a welcome reception at ANA headquarters Sunday evening, February 19, transportation to and from the Raintree each day, and full tuition.

In addition, the Raintree will host a complimentary happy hour on Monday and Tuesday evenings for the students. Cost is based on double occupancy, with single supplements available for an additional charge of $45.

Dinners are not scheduled to allow students to see and enjoy Colorado Springs on their own in the evenings. Certificates of participation will be awarded to all participants successfully completing the prescribed course.

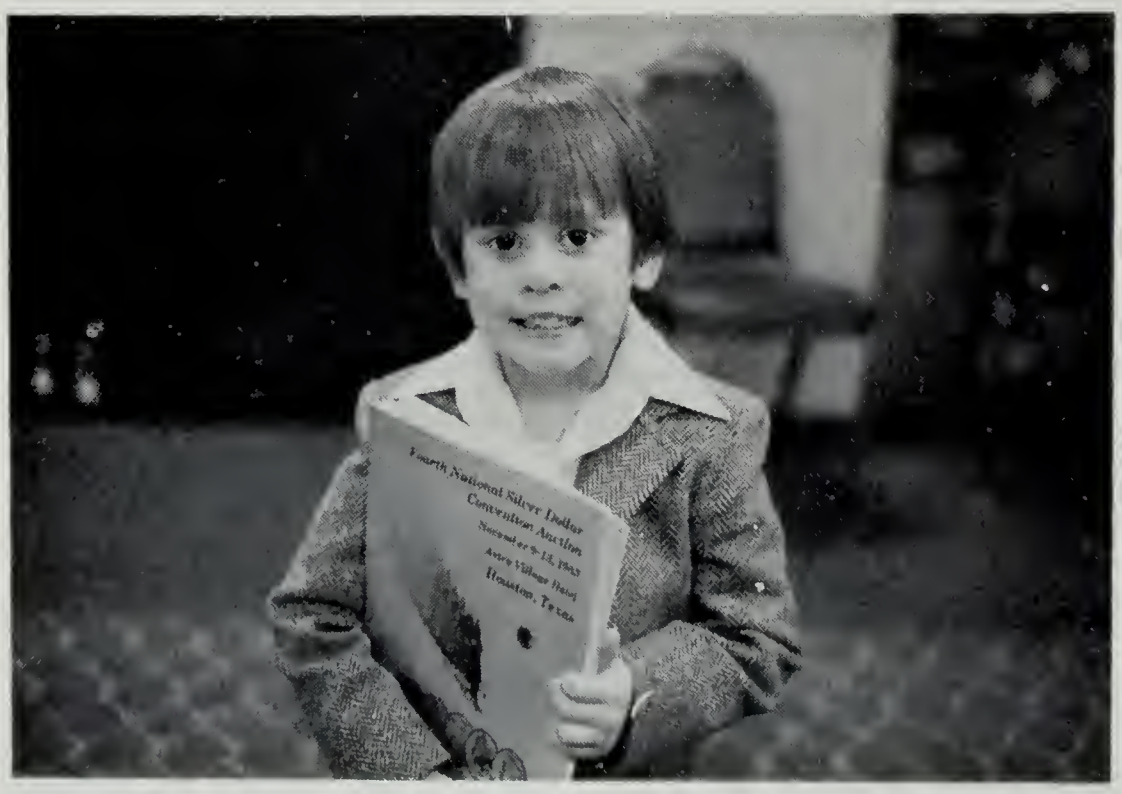
With registration so limited, the ANA suggests that those interested in participating make reservations without delay by writing to Ms. Judy Stebenne, ANA Seminars Coordinator, P. O. Box 2366, Colorado Springs, CO 80901. The phone number is (303) 632-2646. Payment in full should accompany requests for reservations.

New Book On Illinois Trade Tokens Released

Collectors of trade tokens will be interested to learn that the long-awaited second edition of the **Trade Tokens of Illinois** by Ore Vacketta is now available. The completely revised hardbound book contains over 11,000 listings of known tokens of Illinois, compared to only 5,000 in the 1973 edition. The "Good For 5 Cents In Trade" tokens and the many varieties of "Good For" tokens are widely collected as an interesting and educational hobby. Each token is alphabetically listed by merchant and town, with a full description of obverse and reverse given. A price and rarity guide provides relative values.

Illinois trade tokens are collected in many different ways. Some people search for one piece from a town, others for all varieties of one or more towns. Still others collect the Dairy, Saloon, Bank, Amusement or other specialties. Collecting by different shapes, odd-denominations and other areas are also possible.

The 580 page volume contains over 800 photographs, historical notes and introductory articles on token collecting, as well as a detailed maverick listing, used to locate tokens without a city or state inscribed. The hardbound book is only $29.95 ($31.45 for Illinois residents), postpaid from the publisher, World Exonumia, P. O. Box 4143, Rockford, IL 61110-0643.



Kristofor Kreuger was busy at the M. O. O. N. Convention in Minneapolis distributing auction catalogues for his father, Kurt.

Don't forget to use the hotel reservation forms enclosed in this issue if you'll be attending the CSNS Convention in Milwaukee.

For Milwaukee hotel ratings, see page 42.

Robert Korosec (right), newly elected President of Milwaukee's South Shore Coin Club, presents a recognition plaque to his predecessor, Robert Krueger. At their January 19 meeting, members of the Milwaukee Numismatic Society also chose Korosec as their President, making the West Allis Professional Numismatists Guild member the first person to hold the top office in both Milwaukee clubs simultaneously.

New Reprints Available from the ANA

Reviving a dormant practice, the American Numismatic Association has just produced two reprint booklets of recent articles in **The Numismatist.** These reprints are of special interest to collectors who did not receive the three issues of the magazine in which the articles were published or who do not save the complete magazines. Copy for both booklets was printed with the original magazines, and are of the same size and high quality, with a profusion of illustrations.

One is the descriptive listing of "The Works of Victor Brenner" by Glenn Smedley, published in the July and August issues. Ninety-three of the 121 works described are pictured, both obverse and reverse except those that are uniface. Many of the pieces are quite rare and seldom seen. This 40-page booklet with a distinctive soft cover is priced at $2.50, plus 50¢ for first class mailing.

The other reprint is of the article "Matte Proof Lincoln Cents 1909-1917" published in the October issue. Leonard Albrecht, the author, is an authenticator in the ANA certification service who has researched the subject exhaustively. Individual characteristics of each die variety are shown on enlarged photographs for easy identification of all matte proof cents, 1909-1916. In an attractive cover, this 12-page reprint is $1.00 plus 50¢ first class mailing.

Order from the ANA Library, P. O. Box 2366, Colorado Springs, CO 80901.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is honored to issue this card to commemorate the Florida United Numismatists' Exhibit. The card features the reverse of a Series 1880 $1 United States Note.

United States Notes, which have been in existence longer than any other type of U.S. currency, were authorized in 1862. Significantly, a subsequent act, also passed by Congress in 1862, provided the Secretary of the Treasury with authority over all design details in the preparation of Government obligations.

United States Notes are often referred to as Legal Tender Notes because of the words used in the obligation portion of the note. The legend on this note is somewhat different as it contains a counterfeiting warning. While the design featured here was used on previous $1 United States Notes, it was last used on the 1917 Series.

FLORIDA UNITED NUMISMATISTS
TAMPA, FLORIDA, JANUARY 4-7, 1984

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First 1984 Souvenir Card Issued

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is pleased to announce its FUN '84 Souvenir Card, commemorating the Florida United Numismatists Convention in Tampa, January 4 through 7, 1984.

The card features the reverse of a Series 1880 $1 United States Note. Authorized in 1862, United States Notes have been in existence longer than any other type of U. S. currency. They are frequently referred to as Legal Tender Notes because of the wording used in the obligation portion of the note. This particular note also contains a counterfeiting warning and an intricate lathework design. The souvenir card was printed on a DeLaRue one-color intaglio press, with the text done in black on an offset press.

Bureau Director Robert J. Leuver announced a new pricing policy for souvenir cards, after a review of the souvenir card and exhibit programs. "Souvenir card prices are being reduced both at shows and through the mail. We anticipate that increased sales and production savings will offset the price reduction," he said.

The price of mint cards was $3.00 on site at the Tampa exhibit and at the Bureau's Visitors' Center in Washington, D. C.

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By mail, a mint souvenir card will cost $4.00. A limited number of special hand-cancelled cards with the 20¢ Flag over the Supreme Court Stamp will be available by mail for $4.50.

Mail orders should state the number of cards desired of each kind — mint or hand-cancelled — and should be accompanied by a check or money order payable to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The purchaser's name, address, and zip code should appear clearly on the order form and envelope. Orders should be addressed to FUN '84, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C. 20228. Customers are requested not to send cash with their orders and to allow 90 days from issue date for delivery. The FUN '84 souvenir card will remain on sale for 90 days or while supplies last, whichever comes first.

Annunzio Urges Ban On Soviet Gold Imports

"It is time to ban the importation of Russian gold coins into the United States," according to Chairman Frank Annunzio (D-Ill.) of the House Consumer Affairs and Coinage Subcommittee. "We must no longer permit the Soviet Union to sell its gold coins here to pay its fighter pilots to kill our citizens. To put a stop to these imports, I will offer an amendment to the Export Administration Amendments Act when that bill is brought to the Floor."

Over the past four and one-half years, the Soviet Union has exported nearly $46 million worth of gold coins to the United States. These coins include 1980 Moscow Olympic coins as well as a gold bullion coin known as a chervonetz. The sale of these coins is used by the Soviet Union to raise much needed hard currency for trade with the West.

"While I doubt that any patriotic Americans would buy Soviet coins in protest over the murders, the Soviets will count on Americans forgetting the tragedy as time passes. The ban on these coins will assure that we will not forget. There will not be a return to business as usual as long as the Soviet Union continues on its current course.

"No action we can take will ever bring back the 269 persons who died in the air over the Sea of Japan, but this step at least will show the Soviet government that we will not help them fund their atrocities," said Annunzio.

Treasury Approves New Currency Series

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan has approved a new currency series bearing the signature of the new U. S. Treasurer Katherine Davalos Ortega.

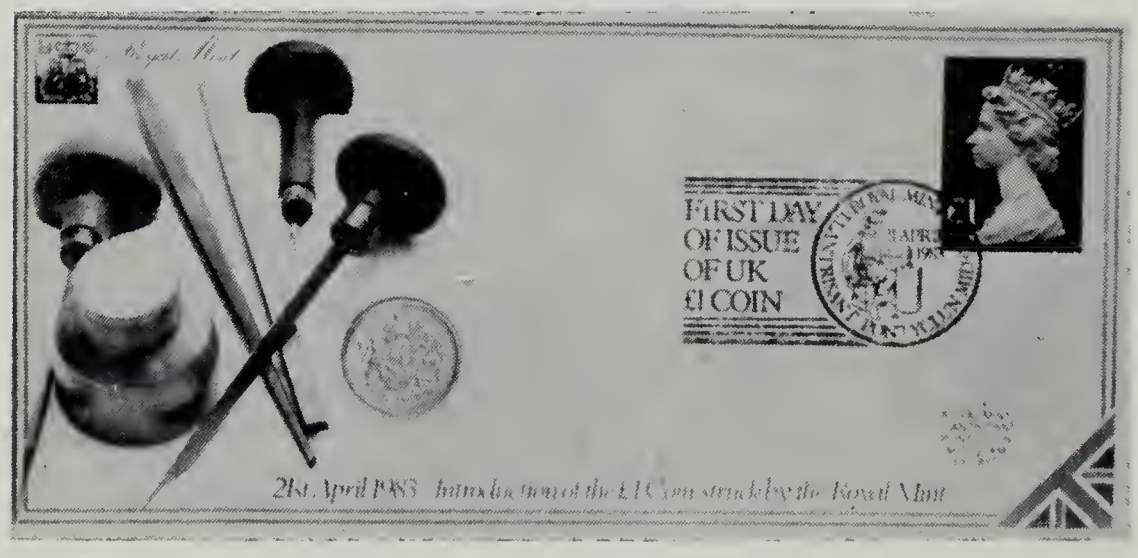
The series, designated '1981A," should be introduced in February 1984 in the $1 denomination. Conversion of all currency to the new series is expected within six months afterward. The new series will be issued as old plates wear and as stocks of the former series are depleted.

The alpha suffix to 1981 indicates that a single signature — in this case, that of the Treasurer — has been changed. A new date is used only when the signatures of the Treasurer and Secretary of the Treasury change simultaneously, or when some other basic design alteration has been made.

During the Civil War the Bureau of Engraving and Printing became the first government agency to hire large numbers of women to hold positions which had traditionally been reserved for men.

Philatelic-Numismatic Cover Celebrates Britain's New One Pound Coin

The Philatelic-Numismatic Cover issued to commemorate Britain's new £1 coin, struck by the Royal Mint, affords another exciting opportunity to coin collectors who have philatelic interests, and to philatelists who like their First Day Covers to "carry a little weight." A commemorative Philatelic-Numismatic Cover is available to collectors in two versions: one bearing the £1 olive green and yellow stamp (Scott #773), the other bearing the mushroom 16p (Scott #971 A) — the prevailing first class inland rate for Britain. The PNC is the third issued by the Royal Mint in cooperation with the British Post Office, and follows the Royal Wedding PNC and the 20 Pence PNC.



The £1 coin has proved to be of particular interest to collectors. It is the first British coin to be issued with a value of £1 since the historic gold sovereign, which was replaced by the pound note in 1914. It is also the first U. K. coin ever to combine a milled edge with an edge inscription: DECUS ET TUTAMEN — an ornament and a safeguard. It is the first coin to be struck with the Royal Mint's Llantrisant mint mark and the first coin to bear the words "One Pound."

The attractive cover features a selection of engravers' tools and dies used by the minter to create the £1 coin. A transparent capsule allows the coin to be viewed from either side, with the reverse — the Royal Coat of Arms — showing through the "window" toward the front of the envelope. Along the bottom of the cover is the printed inscription, "21st April 1983 — Introduction of the £1 Coin struck by the Royal Mint."

A special handstamp depicts Britannia striking a coin and the date 21st April 1983 set within the town circular date stamp — Royal Mint, Llantrisant, Pontyclun, Mid Glam; together with the words "First Day of Issue of UK £1 Coin." The PNC bearing the £1 stamp has been issued in a limited edition of 10,000. There is no limit on the 16p PNC. Prices are: £1 PNC - $7.95 (US), $11.00 (CAN); 16p PNC - $6.50 (US), $9.25 (CAN).

Orders and inquiries should be addressed to the British Royal Mint, c/o Barclays Bank of New York, N. A., P. O. Box 2570, New York, NY 10163, or by calling toll-free 1-800-221-1215 (9:00 - 5:00 EDST), except New York State residents 212-784-6430.

Sycamore Coin Gallery and Jubilee Coins Announce Purchase of Illinois National Currency Collection

Sycamore Coin Gallery of Sycamore, Illinois and Jubilee Coins of Moline, Illinois announce joint purchase of the finest collection of Illinois National Currency ever assembled. The collection, of more than 500 pieces, contains notes from 27 cities which are believed to be the only notes known from those cities. Included are National Currency notes from 90 percent of the cities in Illinois.

The collection contains six Original Charter one dollar notes, four "Lazy Deuces", and three Original fives. Eight 1875 Series notes are included. The 1880 Series is represented by no fewer than 26 Brown Backs, 19 Date Backs, and five Value Backs. An equally impressive selection of 1902 Third Charter notes is also available.

Also included are ten notes with Serial Number 1, highlighted by an Original Charter one-dollar from Fairbury, Illinois and an 1882 Brown Back from Cairo, Illinois. Another feature of the collection is the assortment of nearly 100 different 1929 Type II Small Size notes from a variety of cities in the state, with at least six 14000 Charter numbers.

Interested collectors are invited to contact either Bob Rozycki at Sycamore Coin Gallery, 358 West State Street, Sycamore, Illinois 60178 (815-895-6669) or Al Hurry, Jubilee Coins, 1531 57th Avenue, Moline, Illinois 61265 (309-797-1631).

Al Hurry and Bob Rozycki show notes from their Illinois National Bank Note holdings to Joe Pankratz of Appleton, Wisconsin during the M. O. O. N Convention in Minneapolis.

Collect National Currency from Your Home Town Bank(s)

by Samuel W. Johnson Jr., NLG

The field of numismatics offers a vast area of collecting interests. Many people value "S" mint coins and make statements such as, "it's an 1881-S silver dollar!" Others collect currency from the Federal Reserve banks. The list is nearly endless.

However, in my opinion, there is one area of collecting that surprisingly is overlooked. I find it extremely puzzling why more numismatists don't collect National Currency from their own home town. Why do collectors purchase mint sets and sheets of currency from the government and then avoid collecting currency from their home town? I can only assume that people are unaware of this type of currency.

This article, hopefully, will interest people in collecting National Currency from their home town. First, however, you must do a small amount of research to see if there was a National bank in your home town that issued national currency. Just because there isn't one in business today doesn't mean that there never was one. If there was, this is where "the fun begins!"

You must begin a search that may take years. The collection featured later in this article took 11 years to complete. One of the first things you must do is contact the nearest major national currency dealer. Inform him that you are interested in your home town's national currency. Request that he send you a complete listing of various types of currency that your bank issued (denominations, serial numbers, types, and the amount of total issue of each type and the total amount that escaped destruction). This information is readily available for most states, and the majority of dealers will send this information to you at no charge. Later, you may want to purchase a complete listing of every bank in your state.

Armed with the knowledge of the kind of notes that your bank issued, you must begin your search in earnest. One of the first things you should do is join the Society of Paper Money Collectors (SPMC); write Mr. Ron Horstman, P. O. Box 6011, St. Louis, MO 63139 for membership applications. The SPMC magazine, named **Paper Money** will give you knowledge about National Currency and the addresses of currency dealers throughout the nation. And let me tell you, friends, the notes you want are all over the nation. Correspond with other National Currency collectors. Ask them questions. They will be pleased to help you.

Advertise in **Coin World, Numismatic News, Paper Money** magazines, and other major numismatic publications. Advertise in the local newspapers. Excellent times to advertise in the newspapers are about three weeks before Christmas, just prior to the April 15 deadline for income taxes, and a few weeks prior to the due date of yearly real estate taxes. During these times, people may need money and possibly will sell a note to you.

If the weather is extremely cold or hot for a month or two, advertise again. Retired people may need money to pay their utility bills. I do not consider these suggestions an underhanded way to possibly acquire notes if these people are paid a fair price.

→

Probably, a few major currency dealers will cringe at my next suggestion. The majority will be pleased to help you. Write to every National Currency dealer and ask if they have or know of notes from your home town. Remember to, without exception, enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope (SASE) when doing this. I used to do this several times a year to perhaps ten dealers at a time.

If a dealer solicits a "want list," by all means request that he add your name to his list. Some have file cards with your name and address stating your needs. Then, at some point in the future, one of these dealers may acquire a note that you want and will notify you.

Once you begin your collection, always keep several hundred dollars in reserve. You will never know when a note will surface and be offered to you! About seven years ago, a very rare $20 Red Seal note was offered to me for $425. I had no prior notice whatsoever about this note. Fortunately, I was able to acquire the note. I may never get another chance to purchase a local Red Seal and am thrilled to own this treasure!

Although my collection is as complete as possible, many of you may not be able to acquire one type of every note issued by your bank. Many banks had very small issues of certain types of their currency. If your bank's National Currency is very rare, don't give up. Try to acquire one large size note and one small size note. You will then at least have one of each kind, which in many cases will prove to be an impressive collection.

I will now feature my home town collection of National Currency. I was born in Sparta, Illinois, and will be buried in the local cemetery upon death. My collection cannot be duplicated, and it "turns me on" to have something no one else can have.

ABOUT MY HOME TOWN BANK

The First National Bank of Sparta will soon be in existence 100 years. The bank's competent leadership enabled it to easily survive the great depression of 1929-1935. The author will undoubtedly be asked to display his collection at the bank during the upcoming "century celebration" in 1985, and will be most pleased to do so! →

A very brief history of the first National Bank of Sparta is as follows. The bank began business as "The Merchants and Exchange Bank" in the year 1885, and became a state bank in 1894. It became a National Bank in 1903 and received charter number 7015. (Every National Bank has a different charter number. First National of Sparta, and other banks, keep this same charter number.)

The circulation of the First National Bank of Sparta totalled $866,910.

Third Charter Red Seals

$5-5-5-5 plate (sheet) ..... $34,500 worth — Serials 1-1725
$10-10-10-10 plate ..... $66,000 worth — Serials 1-1320

Third Charter 1902-1908 Dated Backs

$5-5-5-5 plate ..... $48,000 worth — Serials 1-2400
$10-10-10-10 plate ..... $91,000 worth — Serials 1-1820

Third Charter Plain Back Blue Seals

$5-5-5-5 plate ..... $170,900 worth — Serials 2401-10945
$10-10-10-10 plate ..... $281,400 worth — Serials 1821- 7448

The amount of large size escaping government redemption and destruction was $2,740 as of July 1935.

Small Size Series 1929

$5 Type I ..... $56,340 worth — Serials 1-1878
$10 Type I ..... $56,400 worth — Serials 1- 940
$20 Type I ..... $31,200 worth — Serials 1- 260
$5 Type II ..... $10,330 worth — Serials 1-2066
$10 Type II ..... $12,560 worth — Serials 1-1256
$20 Type II ..... $ 8,280 worth — Serials 1- 414

(Series 1929 outstanding — $47,260)

(The difference between Type I and Type II notes is that the bank's charter number is on the note twice on Type I and four time on Type II notes.)

Large size Sparta National Currency is much scarcer than the records indicate. The large $20.00 with serial #656 is the very rare "Red Seal" note. The large $5.00 is a beautiful "dated back" specimen, and both the $10 and $20 are "plain back blue seal" notes.

Although I know of 42 surviving pieces of Sparta National Currency (24 large size and 18 small size), this is most misleading. Many currency experts and rarity catalogers would consider Sparta National Currency to be 'common.'

However, my 14-year records indicate otherwise for certain Sparta Nationals. There are only three Red Seal survivors — one $5.00, one $10.00, and the $20.00 featured in this article. There are only four "dated back" survivors — the large $5.00 in this article, one $10.00 owned by the bank, one $5.00 (mine) in the Sparta Museum, and another $5.00 owned by a prominent collector.

The small size also has several very rare survivors. The small size $5.00 featured in this article is the only known survivor of its kind! This note made the "previously unknown" list in the November-December 1979 issue of Paper Money magazine. The local bank has three Type II $20.00 notes. Only one other Type II note is known, that being the $10.00 in this article. The most common notes, in both large and small size, seem to be the $20.00 denomination.

Small size Sparta National Currency is scarcerer than large size. To date, only four Type II notes are known to exist. The small Type II $10.00 in this photo (serial 1118) was acquired after 11 years of searching. As stated within this article, the small $5.00 is unique!

Why were National Bank Notes issued? They first came into existence during the Civil War as a means of financing the costs of the war. As government spending rose during the initial phases of the Civil War bonds were issued to borrow money and pay these costs. In order to make the bonds a more attractive investment for banks an ingenious system was devised.

Banks purchasing these government bonds were able to leave the bonds on deposit with the Treasury Department for safekeeping. They were then allowed to issue their own National Bank Notes up to 90 percent of the value of the bonds deposited with the Treasury Department. In essence the banks were then able to collect interest twice on the same money. First, on the bonds themselves and then on the National Bank notes which they could return to their own communities and loan out to the public.

In the event the bank failed, the bonds deposited with the Treasury served as security to ensure that holders of notes issued by the bank would not sustain a loss.

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Although $2,740 of large size Sparta National Curreney "supposedly" escaped government redemption and destruetion as of July 1935, this again is very misleading. Notes destroyed by other means, sueh as house fires, ete., are not ineluded in the government figure. Obviously, the majority of the $2,740 does not exist! With the help of several prominent National Curreney eolleetors, I ean only aeeount for $285 worth of survivors. Although, undoubtedly, other notes exist, I seriously doubt if there are $600 total worth of small and large survivors from the First National of Sparta. Small size survivors are even seareer than large size.

There are thousands of key eoins available (such as 1909 SVDB cents) and these eoins sell for several hundred dollars. Most small town National Currency will have less than 50 survivors, yet the notes sell for mueh less than one of these key eoins. Why? This rarity eomparison "doesn't add up" does it?

So friends, the deeision is entirely up to you. There is something fascinating about seeing the name of your home town bank on a pieee of eurrency. If you begin eolleeting, you, like me, may eventually own the finest known and most eomplete eolleetion of National Curreney from your home town. This is most satisfying to me beeause I have something that everyone eannot have.

If you do begin eolleeting, I will know you even if we have never met. You will be eagerly searehing through staeks of National Curreney at eoin shows and major eonventions. I will notice your ads in numismatic publications and will unfortunately be unable to help you. However, I wish you sueeess.

Coin Sales To Raise Budget Cash To Resume

"Taxpayers and eoin eolleetors will both benefit from a provision in the just-enaeted eontinuing resolution that mandates that the United States Mint make and sell sets of uneireulated eoins," said Chairman Frank Annunzio (D-Ill.) of the House Consumer Affairs and Coinage Subeommittee.

Mint sets eonsist of one eoin of eaeh denomination struek at the nation's mints. In 1981, the last year the sets were offered, 2.9 million sets were sold at a price of $11 per set. The sales produeed revenues of $9.1 million over and above the eost of making, paekaging, and mailing the sets.

"Despite the sets' popularity and profitability, the Administration ordered personnel cuts that foreed the end of this program. By mandating that these sets be sold, Congress will put Amerieans baek to work while helping reduee the staggering defieits produeed by this Administration," said Annunzio.

"The Administration opposed this amendment, despite its need for every possible penny to reduee its reeord budget defieits. While the House had passed this measure last April, it was kept bottled up in the Senate until Senator Alan Dixon (D-Ill.) offered it as an amendment to the eontinuing budget resolution. Onee on the Senate floor, it was adopted unanimously. He is to be eommended for alertly taking this opportunity to raise millions to help reduee the Reagan defieit.

"Now that Congress has mandated that the manufaeture of these sets be resumed, I hope the Administration will get the message that popular government programs whieh raise revenues should be expanded, not be cut," said Annunzio.

Key to the Gold Vault

by C. J. Parnow

Gold has enthralled man since the dawn of civilization. For centuries he braved artic cold, tropic heat and inhuman privations to wrest gold from the earth. He used it for religious objects, sculpture, jewelry and as a symbol of wealth. Paradoxically, he often buried it — for use in the afterlife, as the pharaohs did, or for safekeeping against the uncertainties of this life.

Gold's luster and rarity, which implied its owner possessed great power, gave it a mystical quality from the start. Gold was considered divine in ancient Greece and was used to odorn temples and as an offering to the gods. Despite their reverence, the ancients were quick to recognize gold's practical qualities, particularly its malleability, which made it ideal for jewelry. Even Cleopatra used gold ornaments to enhance her charms.

However, it has been as a symbol of wealth — of nations as well as individuals — that gold has played its most dramatic role. The quest for gold changed the course of history — shifting nation's borders and opening wilderness.

The cry "Gold!" probably launched more ships than a hundred Helens of Troy. History books tell us Columbus' expedition was inspired by his scientific curiosity. But it was also backed by Queen Isabella, who may have been motivated to donate her jewels by more than just sympathy for his cause or desire for a trade route to the East. Whatever the original motive may have been, certainly her royal spouse was moved by more than scientific triumph in 1511 when he wrote his men in South America: "Get gold," he commanded, "humanely if possible, but at all hazards get gold."

The intrinsic value of gold, perhaps enhanced by its mystique, made it a medium of excahnge in many parts of the world. Payments were made in gold hundreds of years before 550 B. C., when the first known gold coins were cast. King Croesus of Lydia (western Turkey), whose legendary wealth inspired the phrase "rich as Croesus," is generally credited with that minting. However, gold played a relatively minor monetary role until the great 19th century gold rushes in California, Alaska, Canada and South Africa produced sufficient quantities to make wide-scale monetary use practical.

The artistic, industrial and ornamental uses of gold have changed little since ancient times, but its monetary use has been transformed. Gold ducats, double eagles and sovereigns can't meet industrial societies' need for convenient and efficient money. Modern nations use paper currency, base-metal coins, and checkbook balances, to meet the needs of their fast-paced economies.

As a rule, nations now keep gold for payments to each other. The "coin" used in these payments is a gold bar, often about the size and shape of a common building brick, weighing about 400 troy ounces (about 27 avoirdupois pounds) and valued at about $17,000 at today's official U. S. Government price. In the "free" market, where the forces of supply and demand constantly determine gold's value, this same bar was worth about thirteen times as much in early 1984. When nations trade gold, it is done at the market price rather than at the official price. For purposes of simplification, however, all values of gold cited in this article are at the official U. S. Government price in effect at the time. →

World's Largest Known Gold Treasure

The largest known accumulation of gold in the world — about 319 million troy ounces in early 1981 — and about a third of the official monetary gold reserves of the noncommunist nations, is stored in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. This accumulation is the equivalent of about $13.5 billion at the official U. S. Government price of $42.22 per ounce or nearly $170 billion at the market price in early 1984. Here, in one of the most unusual vaults in the world, about 80 feet below Nassau Street — one of the busiest streets in the Wall Street district — gold belonging to the U. S., foreign nations, central banks and international monetary organizations rests on the bedrock of Manhattan Island. An awesome and impressive chamber nearly half the length of a football field, the gold vault is a popular tourist stop, attracting about 16,000 visitors a year.

The political stability of the U. S. and its past willingness to buy and sell gold at a fixed price are the main reasons gold is held in this bank. Another reason is the convenience of centralizing gold holdings in the world's trade and financial capital, where international payments can be made quickly and easily. Furthermore, the New York Reserve Bank handles foreign transactions for the U. S. Treasury and the entire Federal Reserve System.

The ebb and flow of gold deposits often reflected the course of world trade and financial developments and, in some cases, political events since the first deposits were accepted in 1916.

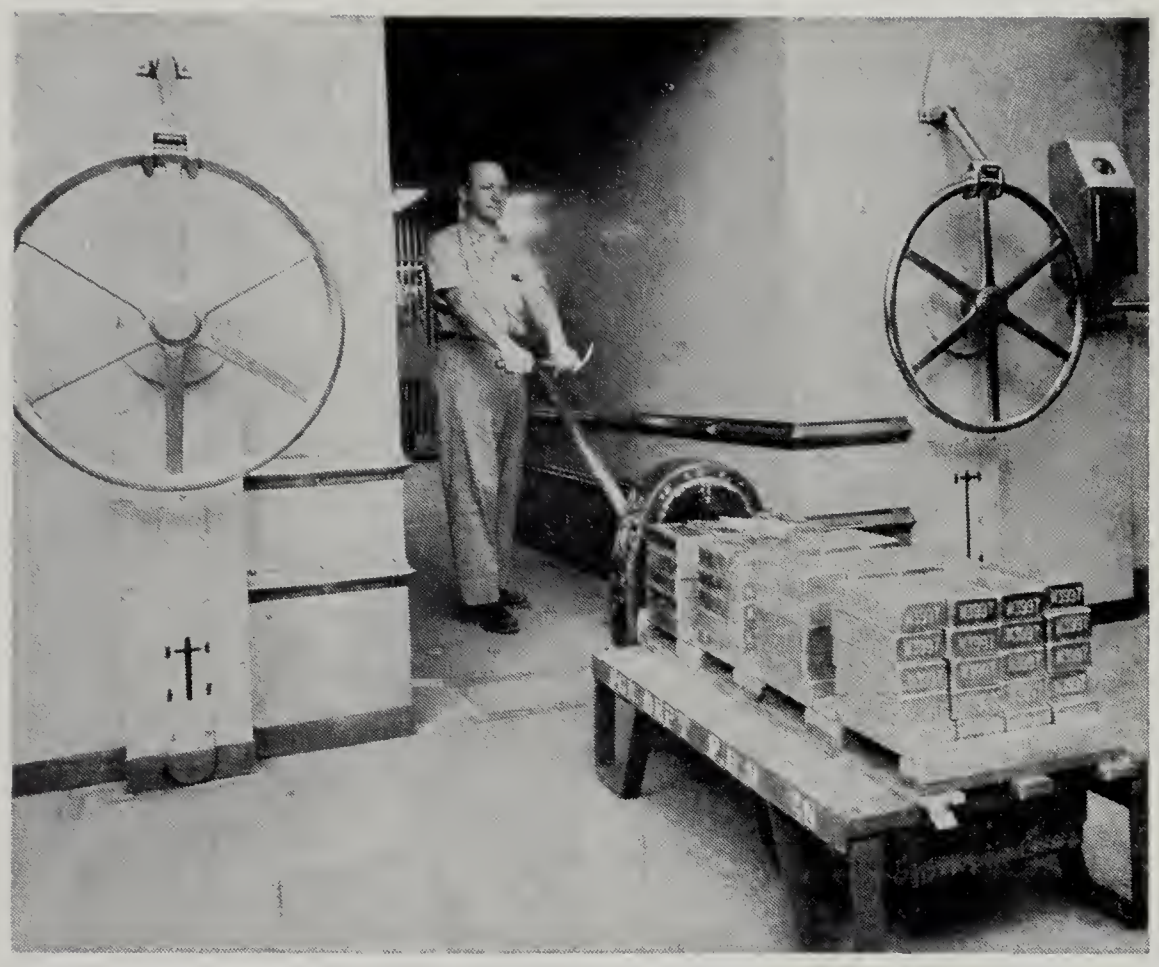
About $26 million of foreign-owned gold was on deposit with the bank in September 1924 when the present main vault was opened. Holdings rose to about $458 million by year-end 1931, but then fell sharply during the depression years, when U. S. domestic problems, the slump in world trade and shaken confidence in the international monetary system prompted nations to recall their gold. Some nations also withdrew their gold to provide a psychological boost to their troubled domestic economies. By January 1936, foreign holdings had dropped to about $10 million.

The trend was reversed as the threat of war in Europe brought a virtual flood of gold to the New York Reserve Bank for safekeeping. More than $1 billion poured in between eary 1936 and September 1939, when Hitler invaded Poland. About $3 billion more was added by V-J Day in 1945.

The gold inflow slowed to a trickle in the immediate postwar period when nations were generally swapping gold for the U. S. dollars needed to rebuild their shattered economies. About $2 billion was deposited between 1945 and year-end 1957, bringing the total to about $6 billion. With the recovery of foreign economic health and the shift of the U. S. balance of payments toward larger deficits, the coffers bulged. From 1957 to 1971 about $8 billion in foreign gold was deposited in the vault, much of it acquired through settlement of U. S. payments deficits during the late 1950's and early 1960's. Since the U. S. suspended dollar-gold convertibility for foreign governments in 1971, very little gold has been deposited.

The U. S. Gold Deposit

Only a very small fraction of the gold in the vault is U. S. owned. More than half of the U. S. gold stock, which totaled $11.2 billion in early 1981, is kept in the Bullion Depository at Fort Knox, Kentucky. Most of the remainder is kept at the Denver and Philadelphia Mints and the New York and San Francisco Assay Offices.



A load of 80 bars is hauled into the vault. The hydraulic hand truck makes the move somewhat easier, but the gold stacker must still pull the load — more than one ton of gold.

From 1934 until August 1971, when official U. S. gold transactions were almost totally suspended, the Treasury stood ready to buy or sell gold to foreign central banks and governments and international monetary institutions, such as the International Monetary Fund, at a fixed price of $35 a troy ounce. In 1972 Congress authorized the Treasury to raise the official price to $38 a troy ounce. Another official price increase was authorized in 1973 to $42.22 a troy ounce.

Before the U. S. suspended dollar-gold convertibility, a transfer to a foreign account here following a sale by the U. S. generally was made by moving gold either from its vault compartment or, if more was needed, from its account at the New York Assay Office. When a purchase was made by the U. S., the process was reversed and gold was transferred either to its account at this bank or at the Assay Office.

Although mast gold transfers, whether between the U. S. and a foreign nation or between two foreign nations, involve merely moving gold from one compartment to another within the vault, ownership changes as if the metal were shipped abroad.

A Shipment Arrives

Bars arrive at the bank stacked on wooden pallets like those used in a warehouse and are loaded into a closely guarded elevator. Each elevator load is accompanied by armed guards, who must use an intercom to request the

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operator, located in a control room remote from the elevator, to lower the car the four floors to the vault entrance.

Once inside the gold vault, the bars become the responsibility of a control group, which includes representatives from three separate divisions of the bank. These representatives must be present whenever gold is moved or whenever anyone enters the vault, even the bank's president.

All bars entering the vault are carefully checked and weighed. Weighing is critical, since the weight of a bar and its purity determine both its value and its acceptability in international transactions. A power hoist lifts the gold onto a scale so precise it can weigh the metal to the nearest 1/100 of a troy ounce — equal to one-third the weight of a dollar bill. The vault control group verifies the weight of the deposit and the serial number and purity stamped on each bar against an accompanying manifest.

After weighing, the bars are stacked in one of 122 compartments one at a time in the same overlapping pattern used to give a brick wall stability. An owner of gold may be assigned one or more compartments, or share a "library" compartment where bars are stacked on shelves.

There is no charge for holding gold, but a nominal charge is made for handling when it enters the vault, is moved or shipped out. Compartments are identified by number. Nations, like individuals, prefer to keep their bank balances private. Only a few in the bank know the owners' identities.

The gold in compartment 86, facing visitors entering the vault, has been set up as a display. The compartment contains 5,160 bars valued at about $88 million. It's one of the smaller compartments, with a capacity of about 6,000 bars. The largest compartment contains about 107,000 bars — literally a wall of gold — valued at about $1.8 billion.

An Unglamorous Job

Handling billions of dollars of gold seems like a glamorous job, but it's just plain hard work. Hydraulic lifts and conveyor belts, which can boost bars to ceiling height and bring them down, have partially relieved the physical strain, but lifting, swinging and positioning 27 pounds again and again is arduous. Teams of gold stackers work in shifts that allow them frequent rest periods. The job also has its hazards. The stackers wear lightweight, but strong, magnesium shoe covers to protect their feet against accidentally dropped bars.

Vault workers' backgrounds, like those of all bank employees, are screened carefully. They are closely supervised by the vault control group. However, given the size and weight of the bars, it isn't necessary to search gold vault employees or visitors before they leave the vault. Nor are their fingernails or shoes checked for flecks of gold. Gold is relatively soft, but not so soft that particles will stick to clothing or shoes, or can be scraped from the bars.

When account owners agree on a transaction, bars are merely moved to the new owner's compartment. The transfer of all the gold in a compartment necessitates only a change in the compartment user's name. Once a transfer is completed, the compartment door is locked and a seal affixed.

Each compartment has a padlock, two combination locks and an auditor's seal. The vault control group is responsible for these locks and must be present to open a compartment. Depositors trust the bank's security; few have ever asked to examine their gold, even during internal audits. →

Security Is Essential

Storing about $13.5 billion of gold — not to mention billions of dollars in securities, paper currency and coin — makes extreme security measures mandatory. The total weight of the bullion — about 13,000 tons — makes it virtually impossible to steal, but this only one deterrent.

The vault control group is another. Constant supervision of the group not only prevents problems from arising, but also insures that proper security procedures are followed.

The vault's design is a masterpiece of security enegineering. The gold vault is actually one floor of a three-story bunker of vaults arranged like strongboxes stacked on top of one another. The massive walls of each vault are made of reinforced structural concrete and are virtually impregnable.

There are no doors in the gold vault. Entry is made through a narrow passageway cut in a delicately balanced 9-foot tall, 90-ton steel cylinder that rotates in a 140-ton steel frame. This entrance is opened by turning the cylinder until the passageway is lined up with openings in both sides of the frame. The entrance is closed by turning the cylinder until the passageway is crossways in the frame. The cylinder is also slightly tapered, so an airtight and watertight seal is achieved by lowering it three-eights of an inch in the frame — as you would push a cork into a bottle. The cylinder is thus secured in place until a series of time locks controlling the combinations permit its opening the next day. The opening is under "multiple control" — that is, no single person knows the combinations necessary to open the vault.

The bank has one of the largest private, uniformed protection forces in the nation. Guards must prove their ability with a revolver each month on the bank's firing range. Alhough the minimum requirement is a marksman's score, most are qualified as experts. Guards must also be proficient with other "heavier" weapons. The protection force is supplemented by closed-circuit television monitors and by an electronic surveillance system that signals the central guardroom if a vault door is opened or closed. An alarm system alerts guards to seal all security areas and exits from the bank, which can be done very quickly.

Once a metal of myth, mysticism and monetary magic, gold has now largely been tamed. Locked in closely guarded vaults and rigidly controlled by international agreements, monetary gold has become the servant and not the master of men. But the role of gold in today's world is another story.

Gold at a Glance

A gold bar physically shows its origin and history. Its shape indicates whether it was cast in the U. S. or abroad. U. S. bars are rectangular bricks, 7 inches long, 3⅝ inches wide and between 1⅝ and 1¾ inches thick. It is often possible to tell by its shape where a particuar U. S. bar was cast — bars cast at the Denver Mint have rounded corners while those cast at the New York or San Francisco Assay Offices have sharp corners. Most bars cast abroad are trapezoidal.

Occassionally, visitors may see bars that are slimmer than usual. These bars, nicknamed "Hershey bars," result when an amount of gold too small to make a full bar is left in the smelter's crucible at the end of the casting process. Since the purity of the gold varies between different pourings, this leftover metal cannot be added to other pourings and must be cast into a separate bar. →

Striking a balance in the gold vault is a precision operation. The scale can weigh to the nearest 1/100 of a troy ounce— one third of the weight of a dollar bill. Here, several hundred pounds of bullion are weighed. The weight of a gold bar and its purity determine its value.

The seal stamped on each bar identifies the smelter and tells where and when the bar was cast. Each bar also bears a number identifying its melt — a group of as many as 24 bars from a single pouring — and a number showing its purity. Bars must be at least 99.5 percent pure gold and weigh between 350 and 430 troy ounces to qualify as "good delivery" in most international transactions. Most bars in the bank's vault are so-called "fine" bars — 99.5 percent pure gold or better. The remaining 0.5 percent or less consists of copper, silver and other impurities that are difficult and expensive to remove. Since the acceptable level of purity is 99.5 percent, there is little demand for purer gold.

A bar's color also indicates what impurities exist in the metal and something about the bar's origin. Butter yellow bars are nearly 100 percent pure and usually made of newly mined gold. Reddish bars contain copper and other imprities and generally result from the remelting of gold coins and jewelry containing other alloys. Since 1968, a number of these "coin" bars, dating back to the early 1900's, have been stored in the vault.

Some older European bars are scarred from years of handling, but these imperfections don't affect their value, since most scars result from dents rather than chips. Occasionally, the edge of a bar may appear to have been notched. This cut was made by the owner's assayer to sample the purity of the gold. Assay "chips" are recovered after the test and added to molten gold that will be poured into another bar.

Gold Nuggets

Only about 97,000 tons of gold have been mined throughout history — a mass equal in weight to the amount of metal the American steel industry can pour in about five hours. Eighty-two percent of all this gold — about $98 billion worth at the official price of $42.22 per ounce — has been mined during this century, and most of that since the end of World War II. In early 1981, about $40 billion of gold was held by the noncommunist nations of the world as part of their international monetary reserves. The U. S. owns about 25 percent of the world's monetary gold — an amount about equal to the combined holdings of West Germany, France and Switzerland. Gold's greatest advantage as a monetary metal in the past was its scarcity. Today, scarcity is one of the biggest drawbacks. There simply isn't enough to go around. World production of gold, restrained by rising mining costs and depletion of mine reserves, has run between $1.6 billion and $1.8 billion annually since 1973. At the same time, worldwide use of gold by industry for numerous purposes, including aerospace and electronic equipment and by artists, jewelers and private hoaders has siphoned off all new gold and has even tapped some monetary holdings. In short, in the past two decades the commercial and industrial uses of gold have left little or nothing from current production to add to the international monetary reserves necessary to support the growh of world trade, which has doubled in each of the past two decades.

A debate over the monetary role of gold has raged for years with great men taking sides on the issue. John Maynard Keynes, the British economist whose theories influence much of our present economic life, labeled gold a "barbarous metal." Nikolai Lenin predicted that socialism would eventually reduce the value of gold to where it would be used "to coat the walls and floors of public lavatories."

Charles de Gualle said: "There can be no other criterion, no other standard than gold. Yes, gold, which never changes, which can be shaped into ingots, bars, coins, which has no nationally, and which is eternally and universally accepted as the unalterable fiduciary value pare excellence."

William McChestney Martin, who was chairman of the Federal Reserve Board for 19 years, made what may be the most accurate observation of all. "Gold is a beautiful and noble metal," he said. "What is barbarous, when it occurs, is man's enslavement to gold for monetary purposes."

The United Kingdom was the first nation to tie its money exclusively to gold through a series of laws passed between 1816 and 1821. The new laws established a fixed value of British money equal to a specific weight of gold, allowed gold and gold coins to circulate freely as money, provided for the intenconvertibility of gold and paper currecy issued by the Bank og England, and limited the circulation of all nongold money. The U. S., although it defined the value of the dollar in terms of gold as early as 1792, didn't adopt an exclusive "gold standard" until 1900, preferring instead a bimetallic — gold and silver — system. The U. S. abandoned its domestic gold standard in 1933.

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The 41-year-old legal prohibition against Americans buying, selling and holding gold was repealed in August 1974. Congress initiated the ban in 1933, requiring all gold bullion, coins and certificates then held to be turned in to the Treasury for dollars. The measure prevented hoarders from profiting when Congress devalued the dollar in 1934, an action that raised the official price of gold by over 65 percent. During the 41-year ban, artistic and industrial users of gold were permitted to deal in the metal only under a special Treasury license. And gold coins and certificates considered collectors' items were exempted from the rules. Prior to 1968, legal gold transactions had to be made at the official U. S. Government price. But gold regulations were changed in 1968, and, since then, licensed dealers have been able to buy and sell with each other at market determined prices. The U. S. now joins a list of more than 40 nations, including Japan, West Germany and France, that don't restrict gold ownership. But more than 75 nations still maintain some prohibitions.

South Africa is the largest gold producer in the noncommunist world, turning out about 78 percent of all new gold. Canada ranks second with about 6 percent and the U. S. third with about 3 percent.

Gold is found in a variety of colors and forms. Silver and platinum impurities make gold white. Traces of copper give gold a reddish color and iron produces varying shades of green. One of the rarest forms is black gold, which contains traces of bismuth. Gold has been found in rock veins, in nuggets — the largest weighing 7,560 troy ounces found in Australia in 1872 — and in flecks in streams. The legendary "golden fleece" Jason sought may have been nothing more than a sheepskin used to remove tiny grains of gold from streams.

Gold weights in troy ounces are often equated with weights in avoirdupois ounces or pounds. The two systems of measurement are based on the same unit of measure, the grain, which can be used to convert weight from one system to the other. The troy ounce contains 480 grains, while 437.5 grains make up the avoirdupois ounce. Hence a troy ounce equals 1.097 avoirdupois ounces. And a standard 400-troy ounce gold bar weighs 538.8 avoirdupois ounces, or 27.4 avoirdupois pounds.

The two systems of measurement are British but derive their names from France. The troy system is used to weigh precious metals and gems and is named after Troyes, France, where it originated. The avoirdupois system, used to weigh everything but precious metals, takes its name from the French phrase "avoir du pois," meaning goods of weight. →

Three types of gold markets exist throughout the world. There are "white" markets, such as those in the United Kingdom, France and Switzerland, where gold trading is legal, and "black" markets, such as in China and the Soviet Union, where conviction for gold trading carries the death penalty. "Gray" or hybrid markets, such as in India and Pakistan are the third type. The government permits dealing in domestic supplies but trading is supplemented illicitly by gold smuggled across national borders.

Black and gray markets exist primarily in countries where the financial system is undeveloped and people distrust bank or government issued money. The governments of some of these countries have banned gold ownership and trading to stop gold hoarding, which could hinder economic growth. These governments have sought to divert money from gold purchases into the financial system where it aids the economy. But prohibitions have given impetus to black and gray markets. Economic and governmental instability, war or the threat of war help these markets flourish. Southeast Asia and the Indian subcontinent are areas where gold prices are typically higher than in European markets, where prices have fluctuated from about $100 to $850 a troy ounce over the last fifteen years.

Buyers of illicit gold aren't always speculators or hoarders. In some countries, custom dictates the use of gold for religious offerings, burial rituals and marriage contracts. For example, in India, which banned gold imports in 1947, demand for gold jewelry is almost insatiable. Illicit gold meets the demand that cannot be satisfied through existing domestic supplies, but the price is very high. Indians, especially bridegrooms, give women numerous gifts of gold jewelry because for generations women could not share in the estates of husbands or fathers, and the jewelry served as an ornamental endowment. India legally established property rights for women in 1965, but the custom of giving gold jewelry continues.

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MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS

The persons named below have applied for membership in the Society. Each applicant will become a member in 30 days, unless a written objection to his or her application is received by the Secretary-Treasurer prior to that date.

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4074	William H. Horton, Jr.	Franklin, New Jersey
4075	David McCann	Minneapolis, Minnesota
4076	Jim Hadley	Pryor, Oklahoma
4077	David Hunsicker	West Bend, Wisconsin
4078	George Weingart	Scottsdale, Arizona
4079	Jules J. Karp	New York, New York
4080	Annette M. Tramte	West Allis, Wisconsin
4081	Darrell Mack	Ottumwa, Iowa
4082	Jo Ann Peters	Kanawha, Iowa
4083	Matthew Weber	Fort Wayne, Indiana
4084	Mark E. Klein	Iowa Falls, Iowa
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4086	Diane E. Harden	Cedar Rapids, Iowa
4087	James Ellickson	Cedar Rapids, Iowa
4088	Julie E. Boike	Fridley, Minnesota
4089	Gilbert Jesch	Ames, Iowa
4090	Patricia Field	Cedar Rapids, Iowa
4091	J. A. Marshak	Cedar Rapids, Iowa
4092	Jon Weberg	Cedar Rapids, Iowa
4093	Richard Vidlund	Fridley, Minnesota
4094	Don Hawthorne	Savage, Minnesota
4095	Lawrence M. Smith	Coal Valley, Illinois
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4097	Jim Cartmill	Independence, Missouri
4098	Dale Anderson	Marshfield, Wisconsin
4099	Harold C. Jones, Jr.	Stevens Point, Wisconsin
4100	Ron Pettit	Cedar Rapids, Iowa
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4111	Errol Haynes	Independence, Missouri
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4113	David Jaroszewski	Milwaukee, Wisconsin
4114	Bert Bressett	Colorado Springs, Colorado
4115	Rick Raimo	Duluth, Minnesota
4116	Bob Mays	Oronoco, Minnesota
4117	Irene T. Neidinger	Brookfield, Wisconsin
4118	Mark Ehlers	Cornucopia, Wisconsin

4119	Val J. Shilakes	Garden City, Michigan
J-4120	Robert W. Mitchell	Winter Park, Florida
4121	James Raye	Wheeling, Illinois
4122	Frank Starkey	Wheeling, Illinois
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4128	Keith Broman	Brooklyn Park, Minnesota
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4130	Walter E. Sweet	Coon Rapids, Minnesota
4131	Douglas Law	Woodbury, Minnesota
4132	Neil Clasen	Anoka, Minnesota
4133	J. Ray Tierce	Tinley Park, Illinois
4134	Gene Bright	Cedar Falls, Iowa
4135	Keith Kwaller	Chetek, Wisconsin
4136	Robert A. Joslin	Owatonna, Minnesota
4137	Howard Jacobs	Burnsville, Minnesota
4138	Win Scott	Eagan, Minnesota
4139	Mike Mokita	Minneapolis, Minnesota
4140	Robert Lockwood	Clear Lake, Iowa
4141	Richard Lieberman	Brooklyn Park, Minnesota
4142	Daniel Fruit	Minneapolis, Minnesota
4143	Wm. Schlink	Bloomington, Minnesota
4144	William T. Collins	Bloomington, Minnesota
4145	Peggy Puckett	Independence, Missouri
4146	G. H. Payne	Kansas City, Missouri
4147	Ray Stevenson	Liberty, Missouri
4148	Dennis Meserotto	Kansas City, Missouri
4149	Lois Keeler	Kansas City, Missouri
J-4150	James Clingan	Shawnee Mission, Kansas
4151	Mel Clingan	Shawnee Mission, Kansas
4152	Jerry Swanson	Rochester, Minnesota
4153	Clifford E. Manthe	Tomah, Wisconsin
4154	Charles Long	Des Moines, Iowa
4155	Tony Adkins	Richfield, Minnesota
4156	Paul Crose	Richfield, Minnesota
4157	Gary Adkins	Richfield, Minnesota
4158	Gary Rosencrans	Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin
4159	George Lill III	Morton Grove, Illinois
4160	Joseph Pankratz	Appleton, Wisconsin
4161	Ms. Edie Judson	Brooklyn, New York
4162	John A. Pasciuti, Jr.	Framingham, Massachusetts
4163	Paul A. Hodge, Jr.	Wichita, Kansas
J-4164	Dwight N. Manley	Yorba Linda, California
4165	Darrell Van Dommelen	Holland, Michigan
4166	Paul O. Alford	Aurora, Indiana
4167	Harry H. Mattox	Norborne, Missouri
4168	David W. Powell	Kansas City, Missouri
4169	Gary R. Lyon	Parkulle, Missouri
4170	M. W. Voorhees	Tulsa, Oklahoma

4171	Jim Hinton	Jefferson City, Missouri
4172	W. E. Stokes	Independence, Missouri
4173	Mose Waldner	Grover, Missouri
4174	Johnson County Numismatic Society	Shawnee Mission, Kansas
4175	Ralph W. Kimmel	Cherokee, Kansas
4176	Joe Scarlett	Overland Park, Kansas
4177	Paul Hambelton	Overland Park, Kansas
4178	Marvin L. Levine	Great Neck, New York
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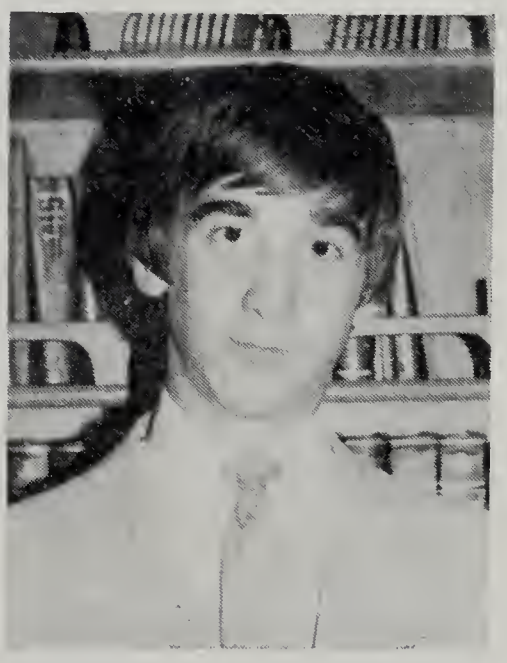
321	Bill Lyons	Nevada, Iowa
322	Robert B. Lecce	Lawrence, New York
323	Rich Stiles	Old Westbury, New York
324	South Shore Coin Club	Milwaukee, Wisconsin
325	Louis Finch Booker III	St. Paul, Minnesota
326	Dearborn Coin Club	Dearborn, Michigan
327	James Scardino	Berwyn, Illinois

Ohio's Harold Berk (center) makes a point during the Board's November meeting in Minneapolis. Governors Helen Sedo and Leon Hendrickson look on.

THE YN PAGE

by Dominic Garetto J-3611



It has happened to most all YN's. You walk into a coin shop, ask to see something other than a box of wheat cents or inexpensive foreign coins, and get a cold reception. Of course, many dealers are very courteous and would like nothing more than to aid a junior collector, but some make it hard for young peope to become serious numismatists by not giving them a chance. These dealers should realize that many YN's collect more than just wheat cents, and doing courteous business with them will benefit both parties.

Every so often I have problems with dealers who are reluctant to show me certain coins because they think that I am wasting their time. I'm not talking about Gem B. U. dollars or gold pieces, either, but rather about 10 dollar coins that are common purchases for many young collectors. Even if you have only enough money for a roll of wheat cents at the time, you still deserve the same respect as the executive with the brief case or the wealthy dealer sporting his gold pieces. After all, you may end up spending more than they do.

When YN's pursue the hobby sincerely, they expect to be treated the same way. This responsibility lies with the dealers, not only to treat YN's with equal respect, but to encourage other dealers to do so. As everyone is aware, the future of the hobby is in the hands of the young collectors. Acknowledging this, many organizations have programs that are available to YN's who are eager to learn more and do more, but these are not enough. In order to insure that there are interested young collectors who will be around in the future, there must be a solid collector-dealer relationship for YN's to fit into.

On the other side of the coin (excuse the pun), many dealers try to accomplish this with the young collectors they have contact with. Trying to further their desire in numismatics, they do everything from giving them old reference books to giving them jobs in coin shops. Of course, dealers can't devote all their time to them, and these YN's who are used to so much help sometimes mistake a very busy dealer for an indifferent one.

YN's must also realize that in areas where buying and selling with minors is illegal, there isn't anything a dealer can do about it, which often is more irritating to the dealer than to anyone else. In addition, some dealers may be wary of young collectors because they are afraid of legal hassals which might occur with persons under 18 years of

(Turn To Page 32)

age. In these instances, it is the YN's responsibility to respect the dealer's position.

When striving for adult respect, it is best achieved by acting with adult maturity, and when this is gained YN's are expected to use it constructively. By upholding the respect of the hobby, many more young people will be attracted, and by sharing knowledge with them, there will be more reliable "hands" to put the future of our hobby in. Because, like everything else in life, privilege and responsibility come in the same package.

If by now it seems that I'm flipping the purpose of this column up and down like a pancake, then it's because I'm trying to express my opinion of different aspects of YN involvement in the hobby, and with dealers in particular. YN's rightfully expect to be treated as the serious collectors that they are, but must also show that they deserve it by using it for the betterment of the hobby. It should be recognized that both dealers and YN's can do a lot to improve their relationship that provides a foundation for the hobby, and that everyone will benefit greatly from such improvement.

— Dominic Garetto

SHOW CALENDAR

Show Chairmen are invited to send announcements of upcoming coin shows in the Central States region. The Show Calendar is intended to assist collectors and dealers in planning their show attendance. It is also designed to aid show sponsors in avoiding date conflicts. Show dates will be listed up to 24 months in advance and show sponsors are encouraged to submit dates for future shows through December of 1985. Please include the city where the show will be held, official name of show, show dates and location, as well as the name, address and phone number of the show or bourse chairman. Send to: Kevin Foley, P. O. Box 589, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN — FEBRUARY 3 - 5, 1984

South Shore Coin Club 21st Annual Coin Show, MECCA Convention Center, 4th and Kilbourn Avenue. Bob Krueger, 3159 South 13th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53215. (414) 643-5775

COLUMBUS, OHIO — FEBRUARY 18 - 19, 1984

A & B Coin and Stamp Show. Veterans Memorial Auditorium, 300 West Broad Street. A & B Coin and Stamp, 854 South Hamilton Road, Columbus, Ohio 43213. (614) 861-4591

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI — FEBRUARY 24 - 26, 1984

20th Annual Greater America Coin Fair, Marriott Airport Motor Inn. Bill Armstrong, Martin World Coin Company, 327 Northwest Plaza, St. Ann, Missouri 63074.

OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN — FEBRUARY 26, 1984

Numismatic Research Society 1st Annual Coin Show. Holiday Inn South, 500 South Koeller Road. Randy Miller, P. O. Box 254, Oshkosh, Wisconsin 54902.

PLYMOUTH, MICHIGAN — MARCH 9 - 11, 1984

Fifth Metropolitan Detroit Area Renaissance Coin Show. Plymouth Hilton Inn. Fred Oliver, P. O. Box 491, Garden City, Michigan 48135. (313) 729-2118

DAYTON, OHIO — MARCH 16 - 18, 1984

13th Semi-Annual Spring Greater Dayton Area Coin Exposition. Dayton Convention and Exposition Center, 5th and Main Streets. Ron Crouch, 188 Lynnhaven Drive, Dayton, Ohio 45431. (513) 254-9589

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS — MARCH 16 - 18, 1984

Chicago International Coin Fair. Hyatt-Regency Hotel, 151 East Wacker Drive. CICF 31 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois 60602. (312) 346-3443

COLUMBUS, OHIO — MARCH 23 - 25, 1984

Columbus Coin Show. Aladdin Temple, 3850 Stelzer Road at I-270 Exit 32. Ron Nelson, P. O. Box 22673, Cleveland, Ohio 44122. (216) 338-3181

TOLEDO, OHIO — APRIL 6 - 8, 1984

Toledo Coin Show. Sheraton Westgate Inn, 3536 Secor Road at I-475 Exit 17 South. Ron Nelson, P. O. Box 22673, Cleveland, Ohio 44122. (216) 338-3181

SALINA, KANSAS — APRIL 6 - 8, 1984

Kansas Numismatic Association 1st Annual Convention and Coin Show, Bicentennial Center, Kenwood Park. Maury Peters, Box 747, Lawrence, Kansas 66044.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY — APRIL 14, 1984

Falls City Coin Club Spring Coin Show. Holiday Inn Midtown, Brook and Liberty. Sharon Hinkle, 11013 Highway 160 West, Henryville, Indiana 47126. (812) 294-4438

GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN — APRIL 14 - 15, 1984

Numismatists of Wisconsin 24th Annual Convention and Coin Show, Brown County Arena, 1901 South Oneida Street. Tom Fruit, Route 4, Green Bay, Wisconsin 54303.

CLEVELAND, OHIO — APRIL 13 - 15, 1984

Cleveland Coin Show. Holiday Inn, 6001 Rockside Road at I-77 Exit 155 East. Ron Nelson, P. O. Box 22673, Cleveland, Ohio 44122. (216) 338-3181

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN — APRIL 26 - 29, 1984

Central States Numismatic Society Convention and Coin Show, MECCA Convention Center, 4th and Kilbourn Avenue. A. P. "Del" Bertschy, 3939 North Murray Avenue, Shorewood, Wisconsin 53211.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN — MAY 4 - 6, 1984

Michigan State Numismatic Society 28th Annual Spring Convention. Amway Grand Plaza Hotel and Grand Center. M. S. N. S. Spring Convention, P. O. Box 2014, Livonia, Michigan 48154.

CINCINNATI, OHIO — JUNE 8 - 10, 1984

Cincinnati Coin Show. Marriott Inn, 11320 Chester Road at I-75 Exit 15 Sharon Road West. Ron Nelson, P. O. Box 22673, Cleveland, Ohio 44122. (216) 338-3181

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA — JUNE 15 - 17, 1984

Indiana State Numismatic Association 26th Annual Convention, Indiana Convention Center, 100 South Capitol Avenue. Jerry Lebo, P. O. Box 44337, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS — JUNE 29 - 30 and JULY 1

5th Annual N. O. I. S. E. Coin Convention. Rosemont Exposition Center, 5600 North River Road, Rosemont, Illinois. Joseph Irmen, P. O. Box 424, Wood Dale, Illinois 60191. (312) 980-3200

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN — JULY 13 - 15, 1984

MidAmerica Coin Show, MECCA Convention Center, 6th and Kilbourn Avenue. Kevin Foley, P. O. Box 589, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201. (414) 282-2388

DETROIT, MICHIGAN — JULY 29 - AUGUST 4, 1984

93rd Anniversary Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Cobo Hall and Detroit Plaza Hotel. Florence Schook, P. O. Box 2014, Livonia, Michigan 48154.

CINCINNATI, OHIO — SEPTEMBER 14 - 16, 1984

Greater Cincinnati Numismatic Exposition. Drawbridge Convention Center, Ft. Mitchell, Kentucky. Paul Padget, 2200 Victory Parkway, Suite 501, Cincinnati, Ohio 45206. (513) 861-5506

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN — SEPTEMBER 28 - 30, 1984

Milwaukee Numismatic Society 50th Annual Fall Coin Show, MECCA Convention Center, 4th and Kilbourn Avenue. A. P. "Del" Bertschy, 3939 North Murray Avenue, Shorewood, Wisconsin 53211.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY — OCTOBER 20 - 21, 1984

Kentucky State Numismatic Assn. Annual Convention and Coin Show. Ramada Inn Bluegrass Convention Center, 9700 Bluegrass Parkway. Mike Scshmidt, 6310 Upper Hunters Trace, Shivley, Kentucky 40216.

DAYTON, OHIO — NOVEMBER 2 - 4, 1984

14th Semi-Annual Fall Greater Dayton Area Coin Exposition. Dayton Convention and Exposition Center, 5th and Main Streets. Ron Crouch, 188 Lynnhaven Drive, Dayton, Ohio 45431. (513) 254-9589

CENTRAL STATES NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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1985 — April 25 - 28 ..... **Minneapolis, Minnesota**
Chairman: Dick Grinolds, Box 18002, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55418

1986 — April 2 - 5 ..... **Kansas City, Missouri**
Chairman: Ralph Hardman, 4809 Belinder Ct., Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66205

1987 — May 7 - 10 ..... **St. Louis, Missouri**
Chairman: Ron Horstman, 6137 Victoria Ave., St. Louis, Missouri 63139

1988 — Dates to be announced ..... **Indianapolis, Indiana**

NOTE TO CLUB OFFICIALS: Interested in hosting a future CSNS Convention? It is not too early to begin thinking of the future! Submit your letter of invitation to the CSNS Secretary - Treasurer at your earliest convenience. Your request will receive the prompt attention of the Officers and Board of Governors.

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Beginning with the WINTER, 1983 Issue, rates will be as follows:

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The Milwaukee Numismatic Society's 49th Annual Coin Show last October was the largest and finest club sponsored show in the north central United States in 1983

The Milwaukee Numismatic Society will host the 1984 Central States Numismatic Society Convention on April 26 - 29, 1984 at MECCA

Legal Tender

by Bill Mross

1) At a coin show I attended a few months ago, a theft took place from behind a dealer's table during the 'dealer only' hours prior to the time the public was to be admitted to the show. Through some contrivance, the thieves apparently obtained dealer credentials from the show sponsor and while creating a diversion, slipped behind a dealer's table and switched their empty brief case for an identical one with considerably more valuable contents behind the unattended table.

Does on incident like this raise a question of possible liability on the part of the show sponsor, who apparently gave dealer credentials to the alleged thieves? On the other hand, could it be argued that **any** theft from behind an unattened table would shift the onus of responsibility to the victim who failed to exercise proper caution in safeguarding his own goods?

— C. V. - Los Angeles, CA

Both of your thoughts have some currency (how punny). If the show folk were neglectful in the assignment of dealer credentials, responsibility could attach to them. It would certainly have been wise to require display of identification by those signing in as dealers. Problems could inhere if this procedure was not utilized or was sloppily followed. So long as some reasonable procedure is set up and employed in admitting dealers, the show committee would likely be OK.

It should be remembered that a determined criminal will likely succeed no matter how elaborate the precautions are. The better the security, the less likely the show would be to attract a successful lawsuit. The point would then much more focus on the party who left the table unattended. This case illustrates the need for proper insurance coverage (and not just public liability) for both shows and dealers on the road.

2) Some weeks ago I saw an article in **Coin World** outlining a theft from a dealer at an airport security area. The dealer had been instructed by the airport security presonnel to place his brief cases on the x-ray machine conveyor belt and then stand in line to walk through the metal detection loop himself. While he was waiting in line to go through the metal detection loop a number of people stepped in front of him and a minute or two passed before he was able to reach the far side of the x-ray machine, where his brief cases should have been awaiting him. Unfortunately, one of the cases was missing when he stepped up to take them.

Would there be potential legal liability on the part of the airport security operation and the authorities in control of it in a case such as this?

R. D. - San Francisco, CA

This situation is a bit more far out. I would suppose that the dealer could build himself a case by arguing that he had not asked to be examined in this fashion (the airport security has been mandated for him), and that the security personnel, having undertaken this requirement, were under a duty to use reasonable care in safeguarding the possessions that were entrusted to them for examination for the public welfare. It would then be up to the security people to show that they had done everything reasonably possible to reunite the passenger with his baggage and that their best efforts had been foiled by the intervention of the thieves.

You would think that the x-ray procedure would be reformed to guard

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against just such a situation as this by the use of claim checks analogous to those utilized by a passenger in reclaiming the luggage that he has checked for a flight (you know, where they make you display your claim check to be sure that it matches the tags on the bags before you leave the claim area).

Once again — **be very careful with your stock!** This is illustrative again of the need for proper insurance coverage — but **read that policy!** A lot of them afford much less coverage than the purchaser would think. I recall a recent case in which a $20 St. Gaudens High Relief was skillfully shoplifted from a dealer's case at a show. His insurer denied coverage. They maintained that while the dealer would have been covered had his car been broken into and the piece stolen, the policy that he had did not include protection against shoplifting.

3) Let me tell you about an incident I saw at a coin show earlier this year and get your opinion of any legal consequence for the participants. A vest pocket dealer sold a considerable amount of material, nearly $20,000 worth, to a dealer at this particular show who had a bourse table. The dealer with the table issued a check in payment and the vest pocket dealer accepted it.

Not having done business with the bourse dealer before, the vest pocket dealer called the other dealer's bank later in the day to verify if the check he had taken was good. The bourse dealer apparently maintains a zero balance account, where as he writes checks funds are taken automatically from another numbered account he maintains at the same bank. Unfortunately, an inexperienced employee took the inquiry and told the caller that the check he held was written on an account with no funds in it. Naturally the inquiring dealer was quite upset and returned to the bourse dealer's table where he created quite a scene, publicly accusing the bourse dealer of writing a bad check and generally informing virtually everyone at the coin show of the other fellow's lack of business ethics.

As it turned out, the dealer who wrote the check did in fact have sufficient funds in his accounts to cover it and had the other person simply deposited it, the check would have cleared without problem.

Does the dealer who wrote the check have a claim A) against his bank for giving out information, which while technically correct (i.e. that his account had a zero balance) created the erroneous impression that it would not be honored when presented; and B) against the other dealer, who while he believed in good faith that the check he had been given was not good, then acted in such a way as to publically humiliate the other dealer and cause others to believe he conducted his affairs in an unethical manner?

— J. D. - Madison, WI

It would appear that there are no actual damages in terms of monetary loss to the dealer who wrote the check. However, he could argue that the telephone call by the vest pocket dealer to the bank and the bank's response constituted a constructive dishonor (by this we mean that an actual ISF stamp was not placed on the check, but that the effect was similar to this having happened). Given definitions of "dishonor" may well be broad enough to cover just this. It would then be up to the dealer who wrote the check to show that damages to his reputation occurred as a direct result of the bank's misaction. People at the show would have to be called to testify that they thought the less of him, wouldn't do business with him, etc., because of this incident.

It would be up to the trier of fact (whether judge or jury) to decide

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whether or not the loss of esteem directly resulted from the bank's misaction and the monetary amount that the dealer had been harmed thereby. The general rule with defamation cases is that you shouldn't worry about them — your real friends won't think the less of you because of what someone has said or written, your enemies opinion of you will be reinforced (but they didn't like you in the first place), and the rest of the world takes little notice.

I am reminded of a very recent libel trial that took two or three weeks to conclude in Racine — the judge specifically found that two of the plaintiffs had been wronged by some highly scurrilous comments that had been written about them in a quasi-union newspaper (they were supervisory personnel in an automobile plant), but the jury declined to award them a cent in damages.

B) I can't see that the vest pocket dealer is in a particularly favorable position himself. He did not use the best of judgment. His words unmistakably were calculated to harm the first man in the conduct of his business affairs and would as such be actionable (we are left with the question of damages, as above). That he had a good faith belief as to the accuracy of his charges is by no means a complete defense. It would at best constitute a conditional privilege that could be lost if he went too far overboard with it. While truth is oft-times a complete defense to a defamation suit, what is talked of must be true — if the declarant believes it to be accurate at the time and is proved to be laboring under a misimpression, he may be held to answer in damages.

'Til next time —

Bill Mross - "Legal Tender"

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One of the services provided by the Central States Numismatic Society is the maintenance of a roster of qualified speakers willing to present programs at coin show educational forums, club banquets, service club functions, or similar events where an audience would like to learn about numismatics.

All of our speakers appear on a no-fee basis, however, reimbursement for travel and lodging expense is considered appropriate. If you'd like to consider having one of our speakers at your function, use the information in the listing here to contact them.

Kevin Foley ..... P. O. Box 589, Milwaukee, Wis. 53201 — (414) 282-2388
Editor of The Centinel, *programs on U.S. paper money, including National Bank Notes, Fractional Currency, Large Size Notes, and Obsolete Notes.*

Rich Hartzog ..... P. O. Box 4143, Rockford, Ill. 61110 — (815) 226-0771
Author of numerous articles and several books on tokens and medals. Programs on tokens and medals and related exonumia.

George Hatie ..... 400 Renaissance Center, Suite 1900, Detroit, Mich. 48243
Past President of the American Numismatic Association. Current Legal Counsel for Central States Numismatic Society. Programs on general numismatic topics and numismatically related legal questions.

Leon Hendrickson ..... P. O. Box 424, Winchester, Ind. 47394 — (317) 584-7481
Central States Numismatic Society 2nd Vice-President. Owner of SilverTowne Coin Shop. General numismatic subjects.

Kurt R. Krueger ..... 160 N. Washington St., Iola, Wis. 54945 — (715) 445-3845
President of Central States Numismatic Society. Member American Numismatic Association Board of Governors. General numismatic subjects.

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Numismatic Travels

by Kevin Foley

If you're 65 or older and like to travel, Eastern Aairlines recently started a program that could be the deal of a lifetime for you.

Eastern's **Get-Up-and-Go Passport** offers a full year of virtually unlimited travel anywhere on their domestic route system for $1,199. For a supplement of $200 one additional round trip to either Mexico, Bermuda, the Bahamas, or any of Eastern's Caribbean destinations can be purchased.

There have been some fairly significant airfare increases over the last few months and if you take as few as four or five flights each year Eastern's program would still pay for itself. If you fly once a week, you'd be able to take more than $20,000 worth of flights for the intitial $1,199 fare.

The restrictions seem quite reasonable considering the potential returns. No more than three one-way trips may be completed from one origin city to any destination city during the 365 days your Passport would be valid. In addition, originating travel must start between noon Monday and noon Thursday, with return travel starting after noon the following Monday.

Each participant 65 or older can also purchase a companion Passport for a fellow traveler younger than 65, but the companion is restricted to traveling only with the older partieipant.

For thc rest of us concerned about traveling by air, travel agent Tom Davis of Associated Travel in Irvinc, California, opcrates Traveltron, a scrviec spccifically designed to find the lowest available airfare. Travcltron guarantees to find thc lowcst fare on your routing or they'll buy the tickct back. If you have a major credit card they'll mail tickets to you, otherwisc they ask for paymcnt by eashier's check or money order. Traveltron's number is (714) 851-8073 and although it's a toll call, they will refund your phone charges if you buy a ticket from them.

It won't be too many more weeks before the Central States Numismatic Society meets in Milwaukee for the 45th Anniversary Convention. This issue of **The Centinel** contains your hotel reservation forms. Here's some additional information about the different hotels to help you make your choice. There are three official convention hotels, all located within two blocks of the MECCA Convention Center.

Hyatt-Regency Milwaukee
333 West Kilbourn Avenue

Located adjacent to the convention center and connected to it via an enclosed skywalk, the Hyatt is the newest of the convention hotels. It has a coffee shop, dining rooms, and cocktail lounge and is definitely a superior facility. Convention rates are $60 for a single, $75 double, parking additional.

The Marc Plaza
509 West Wisconsin Avenue

A two block walk from the convention eentcr, the Marc Plaza is a well maintained older facility offering a full range of guest services, including a dining room, cocktail lounge and coffee shop. Offers frce parking and an indoor swimming pool for guests. Ccrtainly above average. Convcntion rates are $39 single, $45 doublc.

The Hotel Wisconsin
720 North 3rd Strcet

An older hotel offcring basic lodging in the budget catcgory. Two blocks from thc convention center, thc Hotel Wisconsin offers a bar and restaurant and frcc parking for guests. An average facility offcring a clean place to

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sleep for the guest who'd like to save a little money. Convention rates are $30 single, $38 double.

If you'll have a car and don't mind staying eight to ten miles from the convention center, there are two areas on Milwaukee's South Side with budget motels offering still lower rates. Across the street from the airport at 5037 South Howell Avenue is the **Motel 6** with rates of $15.95 - $19.95. One block from the College Avenue Exit of I-94, the main route from Chicago, there is a cluster of several motels which seem to be in a perennial rate war. The **Red Roof Inn** at 6360 South 13th Street charges from $21.95-$28.95. The **Excel Inn,** right next door to the **Red Roof** at 1201 West College Avenue, offers room rates of $22.50 - $29.50. Across the street from these two are a **Ramada Inn** at 6401 South 13th St., and a **Holiday Inn** at 6331 South 13th Street. While their regular rates aren't particularly advantageous, both offer very attractive weekend specials to compete with the **Red Roof** and **Excel.**

If you do stay away from downtown and drive to the convention each day, you'll get off at the freeway exit marked **Civic Center** in downtown Milwaukee. In fact, if you'll be coming from the South, the freeway exits into a tunnel which also includes an entrance to the municipally - operated MacArthur Square Parking Garage, offering reasonable all day rates. The convention center is immediately off the freeway exit so you don't have to worry about getting lost.

A word about parking. Rates do vary widely at the various lots near MECCA, so check before parking your car. Probably the most expensive is the parking garage immediately adjacent to the Hyatt. The convention committee may be able to arrange special rates at a few of the local lots and any special parking information will be included in this feature for the convention issue of **The Centinel.**

If you'll be flying to the CSNS Convention in Milwaukee this April, don't overlook the possibility of traveling through Chicago's O'Hare Airport. Because of the number of airlines serving O'Hare, it isn't unusual to find attractive airfares there.

In addition to the usual car rental alternatives, direct bus service is available from O'Hare to the Milwaukee Amtrak Station, about five blocks from the CSNS Convention site, via Royal Coach Lines.

Here's their schedule:

O'Hare - Milwaukee
8:15 a.m. Ex. Sat/Sun/Holidays
10:15 a.m. Seven Days
12:20 p.m. Seven Days
3:20 p.m. Seven Days
5:30 p.m. Seven Days
8:30 p.m. Seven Days
10:30 p.m. Ex. Sat/Sun/Holidays

Milwaukee/Amtrack - O'Hare
6:00 a.m. Ex. Sat/Sun/Holidays
8:00 a.m. Seven Days
10:15 a.m. Seven Days
2:15 p.m. Seven Days
6:00 p.m. Seven Days
8:00 p.m. Ex. Sat/Sun/Holidays

At O'Hare, buses board at Carson's Circle Restaurant, lower level, between terminals. There are ample signs throughout the airport giving directions. Round trip fare is $16.00.

— Kevin Foley

If you have useful travel information you'd like to share with the members of CSNS through this feature contact the Editor: Kevin Foley, P. O. Box 589, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201.

In the days when it was still acceptable for men to chew tobacco at their desks, the Treasury Department maintained a cuspidor washing and sterilizing room in its headquarters building in Washington, D. C.

The CoinFidence Corner

by Bill Quarles

I've always felt that one of the most beautiful of our United States coin issues was the Standing Liberty Quarter, minted from 1916 through 1930. The lowest mintage of the entire series took place during the first year, with only 52,000 pieces being struck.

As might be suspected, the 1916 Standing Liberty Quarter is a coin highly sought after by collectors, both because of the beauty of its design and the relatively small number that were actually minted. Because of its consequent high value it is also a coin subject to fraudulent alteration, with more abundant examples of the 1917 issue being altered and then reoffered as the substantially more valuable 1916. The potential returns for the skilled coin artisan are impressive indeed, especially in the lower grades most likely to be purchased by a collector of ordinary means, where the genuine 1916 Standing Liberty Quarter will be roughly 100 times more valuable than the 1917 from which an altered date 1916 can be manufactured.

By becoming familiar with the inherent die characteristics of both the genuine 1916 as well as the 1917 which could be used as an altered date substitute, the serious collector can protect himself from sustaining a substantial loss.

One — 1916 Standing Liberty Quarter

Two — 1917 Standing Liberty Quarter

One of the telltale points used to distinguish the genuine 1916 from the altered date coin using the 1917 is the drapery under Liberty's arm. Compare Photos One and Two for a few moments. Number One shows the drapery area of a genuine 1916. Notice that the central drapery portion under Liberty's forearm appears depressed. Contrast this with Photo Number Two, the 1917, where the same area of the drapery is raised and bold. If you encounter a "1916" Standing Liberty Quarter with the drapery characteristics of Photo Number Two, a fair conclusion is that it is really an altered date 1917.

An additional point of comparison is shown in Photos Three and Four. Note that in Photo Three there is one distinct hair strand running from the back of Liberty's head. This is the genuine 1916. In Photo Four the same area shows a much more distinct second hair strand extending away from the head. This is characteristic of the 1917 coin. Again, a "1916" Standing Libetry Quarter displaying this characteristic is a likely candidate to be an altered date 1917, Variety One.

Another telltale area of difference between the 1916 and the 1917, Variety One can be seen in Photos Five and Six. Notice that in the 1916 coin the fold of the gown runs into the foot just above the last toe of Liberty. On the 1917 coin the fold runs into the leg in the calf area. Notice also the somewhat different style of the fold in the gown.

The 1916 Standing Liberty Quarter is a scarce and expensive coin indeed. With some basic knowledge of the

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Three — 1916 Standing Liberty Quarter

Four — 1917 Standing Liberty Quarter

Five — 1916 Standing Liberty Quarter

Six — 1917 Standing Liberty Quarter

Photo Credits: American Numismatic Association Certification Service, Colorado Springs, Colorado. — All Rights Reserved.

characteristics of the date as well as the corresponding characteristics of the 1917, Variety One, the coin most likely to be utilized in the manufacture of an altered date "1916", the purchase of the coin can be made a much less nerve wracking experience.

— Bill Quarles

MEET THE CANDIDATES

Members of the Central States Numismatic Society will shortly be asked to cast their votes for the candidates they feel are most qualified to govern our organization during the coming two years. In addition to the offices of President, First and Second Vice-President, and Secretary-Treasurer, there are 13 Board of Governors positions available.

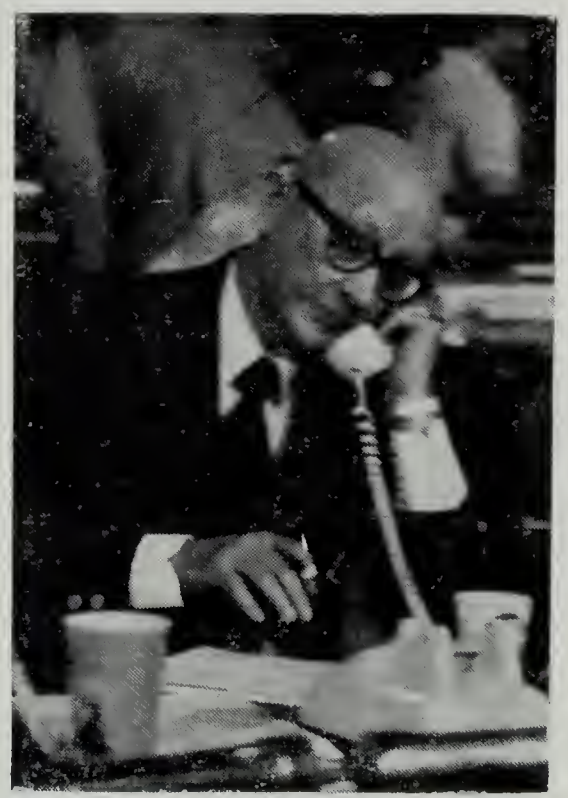
Each candidate for office was invited to submit a biographical statement of 200 words or less, as well as a statement of 300 words or less outlining their goals and objectives for our organization. Each candidate was also invited to submit a photograph for publication.

The biographies of the candidates appear below. THE CANDIDATES SPEAK follows these biographies and includes the statements of goals and objectives as submitted.

PRESIDENT
John H. Cain, Missouri

Currently First Vice - President of CSNS, Life Member of CSNS and Heart of America Numismatic Assn. (Kansas City). Past President of the HANA and Club Representative to the ANA while serving as Secretary of HANA for over five years. Co-Chairman of CSNS Conventions held in Kansas City in 1959 and 1975, as well as other local conventions over the years.

Presently member of NOW, MOON, and a recently formed state organization in the State of Kansas. Appointed to the Assay Commission by President L. B. Johnson in 1968. Was appointed to the CSNS Board by former President Dave Cooper, and served either as Board Member or an officer since that time. Mr. Cain is in the restaurant business.



John Cain

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
Leon Hendrickson, Indiana

When a 50¢ piece which was worth $5.00 was found in the cash of the restaurant I operated, I was "hooked" for life. The cigars were moved out and coins took their place in the show case.

In 1966, I and my family decided something had to go, and in 1968 when the government redeemed silver certificates, we went into the coin business full time.

It was operated from the basement of our new home until we out grew this and have now built a new building, which we completed in 1982.

My son, David, and his wife, Ruhama, with approximately 25 employees, now deal all over the U. S. A. and Canada. We pride ourselves in

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being able to quote the "buy and sell" on any U. S. coin and paper money.

We have dealers at heart, as well as collectors. You are always welcome, and as we say on our stationery — "Make new friends, but keep the old, one is silver and the other is gold."

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
Michael Kolman, Ohio

Currently serves on CSNS Board of Governors. Life member of CSNS and ANA. Board Member for Penn-Ohio. Holds membership in 16 local and area clubs.

Current First Vice - President of Penn-Ohio. Collector since 1963 and an active dealer since 1961. A member of TAMS, collects Civil War tokens and enclosed coins.

SECRETARY-TREASURER
Marjorie M. Owen, Iowa

I have served as Secretary - Treasurer of CSNS since 1976. Am a member of ANA, INA, FUN and Past President of Des Moines Coin Club. Am currently serving as First Vice-President of Iowa Numismatic Assn. A Life Member of CSNS. In third term as District Representative for ANA. Received the Numismatic News Ambassador Award in 1981. Have served in all capacities at local and regional shows. A long-time exhibitor, I won the coveted Best of Show and the Julian Marks Award for best paper money display in 1975. Was awarded the CSNS Medal of Merit in 1977.

GOVERNOR
Earl Armstrong, Indiana

My name is Earl Armstrong and I live with my wife, Evelyn, in Hamilton, Indiana. We have three sons and nine grandchildren. I am 53 years old.

I have been a coin collector all my life (except for the first three years). I am a life member of CSNS, MSNA, ISNA, KSNA, Penn-Ohio and ANA. I am also a member of FUN and many local organizations.

My wife and I have been elementary school teachers since college. I hold a Th.B. in Religion, B.A. in Elementary Education, and a M.A. in School Administration. I served as an elementary school principal for 17 years and am now serving on the Hamilton Board of Education.

Since retiring from the school community I have been a partner in the A-Z Coin and Stamp Shop in Fort Wayne, Indiana, and have represented the shop as the coin show representative. My wife and I contract 35 state and local club shows a year.

I feel if elected as governor of the CSNS I will serve with complete dedication to the hobby. I will serve with an open mind at all times.

GOVERNOR
George Beach, Michigan

I am 45 years old, married for 23 years, and have four children. My wife and family are active in numismatics. I exhibit at conventions and have been an exhibit judge. I am a life member of CSNS, ANA, MSNS, FUN, KSNA, AINA and a regular member of CNA, INS, SOB, TAMS, GENA and many other organizations.

I attended Wayne State University in Detroit, intending to become a lawyer. I was side-tracked into the business world and became a hotel general manager. I served on the Robert Kennedy security team. In 1975, I became a full-time professional numismatist specializing in foreign and ancient coins.

I have been a collector since age eight. I have been an ANA District Rerpresentative and on the Board of Governors of MSNS for several years. I was on the National Coin Week com-

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mittee. I have been a guest speaker at coin club meetings and attend some 40 conventions annually throughout the U. S. and Canada.

GOVERNOR
Harold H. Berk, Ohio

Berk, a Past President of CSNS, has been a member for approximately 25 years and has served on the Board for about 15 years. He is a life member of ANA and has served three terms as Governor of that organization. He is Life Member No. 1 of Penn-Ohio Coin Clubs, LM No. 1 of Warren Coin Club, Life Member of GENA, Charter Member of Michigan State and OIN, and Life Member of CSNS.

Berk has been a professional numismatist since 1954 and one of the founders of the Warren Coin Club, which at one time had a membership in excess of 2500 members.

As a Board Member of ANA, he was Chairman of the Code of Ethics Committee and was instrumental in drawing up the Code of Ethics which was adopted by the ANA.

Locally, he is Past President of the Warren Urban League, Past President of F.O.P.A., Past Vice-President of Trumbull County Muscular Distrophy organization. He is a member of the Rotary Club, Elks Lodge, and other organizations in Warren, Ohio. He has served on United Way campaigns and YMCA merbership drives.

GOVERNOR
A. P. (Del) Bertschy, Wisconsin

Member of CSNS for 42 years and a charter Life Member for 32 years. Past President and Honorary Life Member of Milwaukee Numismatic Society. Holds membership in Numismatists of Wisconsin and is currently a Board Member of that organization.

Also a charter member of Society of Paper Money Collectors, American Numismatic Assn., Honorary Life Member of Madison (Wisconsin) Coin Club, and numerous other local, state and regional numismatic organizations. Many years experience as General Chairman and Bourse Chairman for Milwaukee Numismatic Society Fall Coin Shows.

General Chairman for Numismatists of Wisconsin Conventions in 1975 and 1979. General Chairman of CSNS Conventions in 1954, 1972, 1977, and again for the upcoming 1984 Convention in Milwaukee in April.

Has served CSNS as Past President, First and Second Vice-President, and President. Currently serves on Board of CSNS.

Awarded CSNS Medal of Merit in 1972 and Numismatic Ambassador Award from Krause Publications in 1975. Active in National Coin Week activities in the Milwaukee area.

A. P. "Del" Bertschy

GOVERNOR
Bob Douglas, Iowa

Currently serving as Governor on CSNS Board of Governors and Second Vice-President of the Iowa Numismatic Assn. Past President and Board Member of the Cedar Rapids Coin Club. Has served as General Chairman of the 1982 CSNS annual conven-

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tion, several INA annual conventions, and many Cedar Rapids Coin Club shows.

Has held the position of advertising manager of the Iowa Collector, published by the Iowa Numismatic Assn. Holds membership in Cedar Rapids Coin Club, INA, ANA, and life member of CSNS.

Became interested in numismatics in 1968 as a result of his son receiving a Boy Scout Merit Badge for coin collecting. Became a competitive exhibitor of U. S. coins and has won several INA Best of Show awards and a CSNS first place award.

A part-time coin dealer since 1975 in Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Minnesota and Nebraska. A co-sponsor with Governor Rowe proposing a CSNS fall convention and currently a committee chairman to prepare a convention dealer list including those who have had tables as well as a standing list of those who wish a table at the CSNS conventions.

Ralph Hardman

GOVERNOR
Ralph D. Hardman, Kansas

I am a Past President of CSNS and of the Heart of America Numismatic Assn. I have received the Numismatic Ambassador Award from Krause Publications. I have served CSNS in many capacities.

I will be General Chairman of CSNS 1986 convention in Kansas City. Have been Co-Chairman for Bourse - CSNS 1975, Exhibits in 1964, and I am looking forward to serving CSNS in the future.

GOVERNOR
Rich Hartzog, Illinois

Rich Hartzog, collector and dealer (World Exonumia) of tokens and medals. A life member of ANA, CSNS, Token and Medal Society, Civil War Token Society, Illinois Numismatic Assn., and the Numismatists of Wisconsin, as well as a member of numerous other local, state and national numismatic and exonumia organizations.

Currently serving as Governor for CSNS, Token and Medal Society, and the Chicago Coin Club. Also, Past President of the Chicago Coin Club. Former Governor or Director of local coin clubs, CWTS, and other national exonumia organizations.

As a dealer, had bourse tables at many ANA, CSNS, ILLNA, NOW and other state and regional coin and token and medal conventions. Author of one book on Mint Medals; publisher of "Trade Tokens of Illinois"; and contributor to numerous other books and articles on tokens and medals.

Top recruiter for new members of ILLNA and TAMS for several years. Issues World Exonumia mail bid and public auction sales of tokens and medals.

GOVERNOR
Don R. Hudson, Indiana

Past President of Capitol City Coin Club. Three times chosen as President of Indianapolis Coin Club and current-

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ly serving on their Board. Past First Vice President of Indiana State Numismatic Assn. Editor for four years of Indiana State News and current Historian of Indiana State.

ANA District and Club Rep. Specialist in U. S. Coins, with a special interest in counterfeit and altered coins. Frequent speaker on detection of counterfeit and altered coins. Has chaired several Indiana State Conventions and was General Chairman for the 1981 Central States Convention in Indianapolis. Has served three terms on CSNS Board.

Orlane Kittle

GOVERNOR
Orlane Kittle, Minnesota

Full-time coin dealer for the past 25 years. Holds membership in ANA, CSNA, MOON, NOW, INA, and area clubs including Winona Coin Club of which she is a charter member. Past Vice-President and Past President of the Winona Coin Club.

At present, President of the State organization, MOON Minnesota Organization of Numismatists. Served as Vice-President and on the Board of Governors for several terms. Appointed to CSNS Board of Governors in 1973, now completing another full term.

GOVERNOR
Ray Lefman, Missouri

Life Member of CSNS, ANA, and Life Member No. 1 of Heart of America Numismatic Assn. Has served CSNS continuously for past 25 years as President or member of the Board of Governors. Awarded CSNS Medal of Merit in 1963.

Appointed in 1964 to United States Assay Commission. Chairman of numerous numismatic conventions, including the successful 1975 Central States Kansas Sity convention. Senior member of CSNS Board in terms of length of service. Chairman of CSNS Medal of Merit Committee. 1977 recipient of the Numismatic Ambassador Award.

GOVERNOR
Leonard M. Owen, Nebraska

Member CSNS, ANA, NNA, and SPMC. Presently completing his third term on CSNS Board of Governors, with a 100 percent attendance record at all Board meetings. Past President and Past Secretary of Omaha Coin Club. Past President and incumbent Director of Byron Reed Historical Society. Member of Catalogueing Committee of the Byron Reed Historical Society.

Author of various articles on Nebraska Obsolete Currency, Territorial Warrants, Trans - Mississippi Exposition, and Nebraska Territorial History, which have appeared in The Centinel, the Antique Trader, and various other hobby publications. Recipient of the CSNS Elston Bradfield Literary Award in 1978 and again in 1982. Was awarded the CSNS Medal of Merit in 1983.

Co-author of obsolete currency section of the book, A History of Nebraska Banking and Paper Money. Has served as bourse chairman and in other positions for numerous coin conventions. Active as a guest speaker on numismatics for civic programs. A former coin shop owner, he has been active in numismatics for more than 40 years.

GOVERNOR
Richard E. "Dick" Peterson, Illinois

Richard E. "Dick" Peterson has devoted almost 25 years to his interest in numismatics, particularly Byzantine coins. In this specialty, he has won numerous exhibitions. His paper, The Byzantine Empire, has been presented before many coin clubs. More than a collector, Dick is a serious student of numismatics and has taken several courses on the subject at Roosevelt University. Dick's personal library contains many rare volumes.

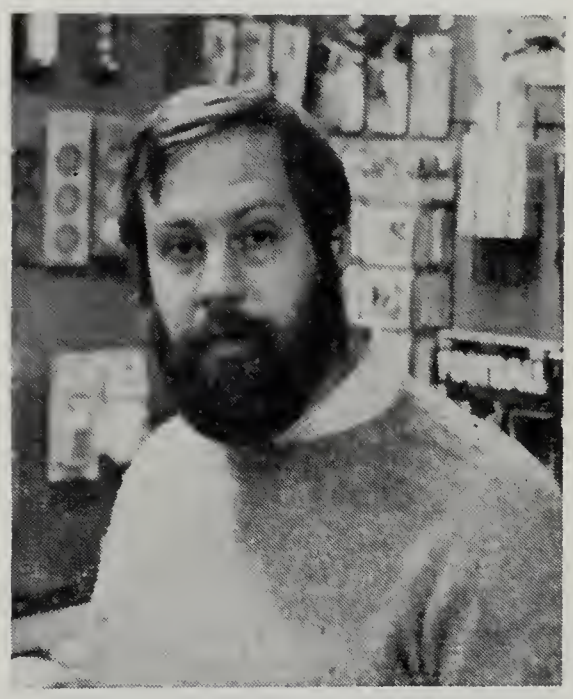
As Past Governor of CSNS and Past President and Vice-President of several local clubs, Dick is well suited to serve as Governor. He is a life member of CSNS and the Illinois Numismatic Assn., Fellow in the Royal Numismatic Society, and member of the American Numismatic Association and Society.

Dick has served as general chairman of two coin shows, and bourse chairman of the CSNS and ANA conventions in Chicago.

GOVERNOR
Bill Quarles, Wisconsin

Collector of Bryan money and British tokens. Life member of American Numismatic Assn. Member of Numismatists of Wisconsin, Milwaukee Numismatic Society, Illinois Numismatic Assn., Liberty Seated Collectors Club, Florida United Numismatists, Wisconsin Coin and Precious Metals Assn.

General Chairman for Mid-America Coin Show. Author of **Centinel** feature on counterfeit and altered coin detection. Started in numismatics as a child by Erv Gerber, long-time member of CSNS. Current CSNS Board Member.



Bill Quarles

GOVERNOR
Edwin A. "Ed" Richt, Kentucky

Ed is 49 years old; lived in Louisville, KY the past 44 years. Served in World War II. Retired real estate broker (36 years). Owner of "Ed's" Currency the past eight years.

Holds nation-wide currency mail bid auctions (about six per year). O/S Board Member Paper Money Collectors of Michigan. Past President and L/M of Kentucky State Numismatic Assn.; also served as Secretary-Treasure, Vice-President, and Director.

Member of Central States, ANA, Society of Paper Money Collectors. Blue Ridge, and the state numismatic organizations of Florida, California, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Tennessee and Texas. Has exhibited at Memphis, St. Louis; won three Best of Show at Kentucky State.

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GOVERNOR
Larry Rowe, Nebraska

Currently serving first term as Governor of CSNS. Served as the General Chairman of 1980 CSNS convention held in Lincoln, Neb. Awarded CSNS Medal of Merit in 1982.

Member of Nebraska Numismatic Assn., having served as President and currently serving as Assistant Secretary-Treasurer. Has worked as committee chairman at several NNA state conventions.

Member of Lincoln, Wahoo and Fremont local coin clubs. Has served as President in Lincoln and Wahoo clubs, and is currently sereving as Treasurer of Lincoln Coin Club. Has served on Auction Committee of several local clubs for many years. Works part-time in local coin shop.

Helen Sedo

GOVERNOR
Helen Sedo, Michigan

Life member of CSNS. Currently serving on CSNS Board of Governors. Awarded CSNS Medal of Merit in 1980. General Chairperson for 1979 and 1983 CSNS Conventions in Dearborn.

Member of ANA, MSNS, and Dearborn Coin Club. Attended ANA Summer Seminar in Coin Club Management. Served as Secretary and/or President of Dearborn Coin Club for past nine years. Chaired 1976 and 1977 Michigan State Numismatic Society conventions — first ones held at Hyatt Regency Dearborn.

Competitive exhibitor at local and state shows. Collecting speciality is Louis Phillippe five francs.

Florence Schook

GOVERNOR
Florence Schook, Michigan

ANA 66808. Current ANA Governor, Basic Correspondence Course Chief Administrator, Y. N. Program Chairlady and Club Representative for several clubs. Y. N. Program Coordinator for AINA,Penn-Ohio and Lincoln Coin Club, as well as conducting of similar programs around the country at own expense. Currently serving on the Board of the Michigan State Numismatic Society as Past President; Board Member of Downriver Numismatic Club, Lincoln Coin Club, INS of Michigan, The Paper Money Collectors of Michigan and Penn-Ohio.

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Former Positions: President, Secretary and General Chairman of Conventions for the Michigan State Numismatic Society; consultant to local host clubs, and MSNS Administrative Assistant and Secretary for several years before election of Secretary. Board Member, Program Chairman, and Ediaor of SCRIPTA and YN Program Coordinator for the Dearborn Coin Club; Board Member of Warren Coin Club; Secretary and Program Chairman of Lincoln Coin Club; MN Coordinator for Long Island, GENA, Metropolitan New York, Royal Oak and Wayne Coin Clubs.

Memberships: ANA, AINA, CSNS, FUN, Penn-Ohio, Serendipity and The Franklin Mint Collectors Society. Life Member of the Lincoln Coin Club. Honorary Life Membership in CONE, Downriver Numismatic Club, East Detroit Coin Club, Helena Coin Club, Israel Numismatic Society of Michigan, Michigan State Numismatic Society, Monroe Coin Club, P.A.K. - Full Step Jefferson Nickel Club, Paper Money Collectors of Michigan, Pontaic Coin Club, Royal Oak Coin Club and CYN (Canadian Young Numismatists).

Recipient of the ANA Outstanding YN Adult Advisor Award, 1973; the ANA Outstanding Club Representative Award, 1974; Numismatic News "Numismatic Ambassador" Award, 1975; ANA Medal of Merit, 1976; GENA "Woman of the Year" Award, 1976; Special Tribute citation from William Milliken, Governor of the State of Michigan, 1977; PAK Full Step Jefferson Nickel Club Award for Outstanding Service to numismatics and young numismatists, 1978; and City of Detroit "Ambassador", 1979, plus many subsequent awards on local, state and national levels.

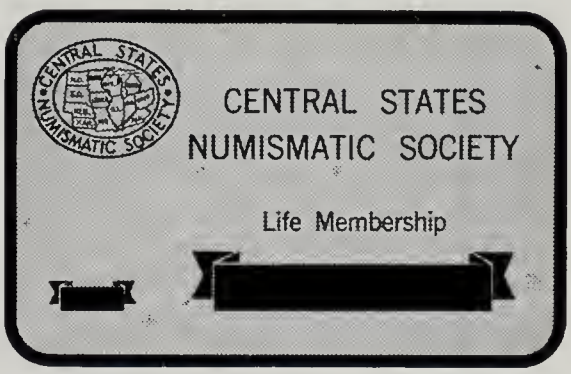
GOVERNOR
Leon Thornton, Missouri

Married, two children, high school teacher in the Social Sciences. Member of ANA, SPMC, PAK, KNA, GSNA, TAMS. For the past decade an active speaker before community groups on numismatic subjects.

In order to receive a ballot in March, please be sure that your yearly dues are paid up to date.

For You!

THERE'S A CSNS LIFE MEMBERSHIP AVAILABLE FOR YOU !



Details and application form may be requested from:

CSNS Secretary-Treasurer
Box 65336
West Des Moines, Iowa 50265

Don't forget to keep your valuable CSNS membership in force by sending your $3.00 annual dues to the Secretary-Treasurer.

Marjorie Owen
P. O. Box 65336
West Des Moines, IA 50265

THE CANDIDATES SPEAK

The campaign statement of each candidate who responded to the **Centinel's** invitations to communicate their views to the members is presented below.

PRESIDENT
John H. Cain, Missouri

My years of exepreience as an officer and Board member of CSNS have built a solid foundation with which to serve the members of CSNS and coin collecting in general.

I have been very fortunate to have worked and served in various capacities with some of "the best" people in the coin collecting field for many years. This is a plus, for some of my associates are the tops in their business. I am sure some of their know-how has rubbed off, to my advantage.

If elected, I will strive to further knowledge of coin collecting wherever the opportunity presents itself, being honest in all my decisions where coin collecting and CSNS are involved.

I will pursue having successful annual conventions and hopefully a mini convention during the year. We have an excellent Young Numismatist program that I will promote to the utmost. The youth of our organization will inherit what we leave behind.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
Leon Hendrickson, Indiana

I have been in the coin business for approximately 33 years. I believe I have what you call "on thc job experience." I fccl that with the hclp of thc excellent Board, we can all further thc cause of coins as a hobby.

My objcct is not only to buy and sell, but to cducate in thc numismatic field through seminars, organizations, clubs, mcctings and any other mcans at hand.

I think we all must work harder to get ncw collectors — cspccially thc youth.

GOVERNOR
Leon Thornton, Missouri

As a profesional educator, my first interest in numismatics is introducing young people to what I feel is one of the most enjoyable and educational hobbies there could be — coin collecting. I would strive to help CSNS broaden the scope of its YN programs through additional scholarships to attend the American Numismatic Assn. Summer Seminar. I would also like to see a program started to offer in-depth classes for young numismatists at the CSNS Annual Convention supported with scholarship money for travel expenses for YN particpants.

In addition, I strongly support the concept of CSNS having an interim convention each Fall in a medium-size city so that we can reach out and have contact with collectors on the grass roots level.

Above all, I believe it is the obligation of the Board to always remember that we are here to represent the wishes of the general membership and that the Board should maintain the closest personal contact with the members. I pledge to actively solicit thc input of the mcmbcrship to guide me in decisions which come before the Board.

GOVERNOR
Florence Schook, Michigan

The CSNS and its membcrship will be diligently scrved as a rcsponsive, dedicated, ambitious and willing workcr. I will strivc and work for a bigger and bcttcr CSNS through thc furtherance of numismatics to thc fullcst dcgree and not for personal gain.

I will advocate strong programs and consumer protection against deceptive advertising and practices.

GOVERNOR
Helen Sedo, Michigan

I feel I can contribute to the society from four different aspects — as a collector, club officer, exhibitor, and dealer's wife. At my recommendation, each exhibitor at our yearly conventions now receive a free ticket to the awards banquet per CSNS Board vote.

GOVERNOR
Larry Rowe, Nebraska

Working to introduce a CSNS fall convention to be held in mid-size cities who would not otherwise have the convention experience. Am working on committee wihh Governor Douglas to make the fall convention a reality.

Am responsible for developing the format for approval by the Board of Governor for the fall convention. Am working to have the first fall convention held in Lincoln, Nebraska in 1985.

GOVERNOR
Edwin A. "Ed" Richt, Kentucky

In running for the Board of Governors, I hope to help provide a more balanced representation in CSNS from all parts of the 13 states in our area, and the rest of the U. S. Do my part to ensure that the CSNS conventions remain one of the premier numismatic events of the year.

Will do the utmost to ensure the CSNS programs and plans of action will always serve the numismatic interests of ALL CSNS members and also make CSNS an attractive organization for MANY, MANY new members. Always promote CSNS at shows and through the mail.

GOVERNOR
Bill Quarles, Wisconsin

For the past two years, I've been privileged to represent the members of CSNS by serving on the Board. Central States belongs to our members and I've tried through personal contact and correspondence to determine what the members want before voting on matters before the Board. I hope to continue this policy of reflecting the wishes of the members and presenting their views to the entire Board.

An organization such as Central States should strive to help its members increase their knowledge of numismatics and I've tried to do this through my **Centinel** feature on counterfeit detection.

We should always remembering that we are part of a larger community and seek to bring knowledge of our hobby to a wider group. One way I've tried to work for this goal was by sponsorship of a successful motion adopted by the Board to start a matching grant program so that clubs in our convention city each year could increase their donations of books about numismatics to the local public library system.

GOVERNOR
Richard E. "Dick" Peterson, Illinois

As a nominee for Board membership, I will seek to increase local membership involvement in all the CSNSactivities. To assist in any way all clubs and societies in setting up conventions and coin shows.

As a past Governor, I do know the responsibility that I would have, and would not be a "yes" man.

GOVERNOR
Leonard M. Owen, Nebraska

I pledge to continue to work for the betterment of CSNS by taking an active part at all meetings and conventions. Will welcome the opinion of all members on any subject they wish to discuss.

Will continue to promote research and the study of numismatics, and will encourage numismatic education at all times.

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GOVERNOR
Orlane Kittle, Minnesota

I would appreciate your vote in the coming election for the Board of Governors in CSNS, and promise to represent numismatists of all ages to the best of my ability.

One platform I am strongly for is the encouragement and aid given to all young numismatists, for they shall truly be the leaders of the future.

I do not stress the monetary gain in numismatics, but rather the wealth of history and personal knowledgment through possession and research.

GOVERNOR
Rich Hartzog, Illinois

I am FOR: maintaining the current dues level; having fall mini CSNS conventions; maintaining the current price for CSNS bourse tables; reserving 5 or 10 percent of available table space for 'new' bourse dealers; continuing to have PNG day prior to the annual convention; table splitting by CSNS member dealers at our sold out conventions; continuation of the YN scholarships and a $250 matching donations to host city libraries for numismatic books. The revitalized speakers bureau (reactivated by Kevin Foley) should be encouarged and publicized.

I am AGAINST: the current practice of restricting bourse applicants to only those having previous tables for first chance at bourse space (an ANA type 'star' system should be established, with everyone allowed to apply for space); spending over $5,000 annually for Board travel expenses to the mid-year convention; or for spending any money for Board expenses to the annual convention.

While I agree that new member recruitment is important (and could be approved), retention of old members should be encouarged through personal letters to dropped members, and other means. Invitations to join CSNS, along with a sample Journal, should be sent to ANA members in our area (mailed from ANA headquarters to maintain privacy).

As a current CSNS Governor, and if re-elected, I will continue to encourage recruitment of new members, and will continue to voice my opinions at CSNS meetings, regardless of their popularity (especially opening up bourse applications and allowing table splitting, both motions defeated at the recent mid-year meeting).

GOVERNOR
Robert E. Douglas, Iowa

I would like to continue to serve on the CSNS Board of Governors because I feel I can represent the average coin collector's interests and feelings at our CSNS meetings. The CSNS Board of Govenors' actions determine the direction our great organization takes. I am proud to be a part of a warm and friendly organization where the individual member can take an active roll as an equal in their specific area of interest regardless of their job, financial status, or social status.

As a member of the Board of Governors, I feel I can act to ensure we will continue in this direction, I can relay the membership's feelings concerning the directions in which we move, and ensure we remain the organization we are.

I would like to see that our fall conventions become a reality in mid-sized cities that cannot handle the annual convention. The fall convention will provide the convention experience to many more clubs and collectors throughout the CSNS area who otherwise may not have the opportunity to participate.

For the dealers who wish to obtain a table at the annual convention, I am

working to establish a real year-to-year standing application list that the secretary can give each general chairman. By establishing an official CSNS file of applications, a dealer will have assurance his name will eventually work up to the top, and he will be invited to have a table at the annual convention.

GOVERNOR
A. P. "Del" Bertschy, Wisconsin

As a current member of the Board, I am solidly behind the recent CSNS policy decision to promote and encourage smaller mid-year conventions in medium-sized cities in the Fall, while continuing with major conventions in larger cities in the Spring. This innovative concept will allow CSNS to serve a wider range of collectors and dealers throughout the region and matches my long-held belief that more extensive support for local clubs is in the best interest of CSNS.

If elected, I will strive to bring this new approach to fruitation, both personally and as a Board member.

GOVERNOR
Harold H. Berk, Ohio

Mr. Berk is dedicated to the Central States Numismatic Society and will do everything in his power to see that this numismatic association retains its status of being second only to the ANA itself.

He feels that one of the secrets of retaining its size is to keep the yearly dues down and it therefore remains one of the best numismatic bargains available.

One of the goals for CSNS for the future is the possibility of establishing a permanent home headquarters for our organization. Although because of the great expense involved, both for the building of such a home and the staffing and maintenance of same, it may be a long time before this dream might become a reality. However, it is possible that some benefactor may come along and initiate this.

We must be more instrumental in setting up Junior memberships and programs to instill the desire of their becoming numismatists. Although strides have been made in this field, more should be done.

We should work closer with individual clubs to help them become stronger by increasing their membership through good programing.

I also stress more educational forums at all levels, from local levels - to state levels - to district levels - to our own general conventions.

GOVERNOR
George Beach, Michigan

Because of my frequent contact with collectors, I believe I am in an ideal position to serve CSNS. I am very well known in the Midwest and readily accessible to help in any way.

I am very intersted in helping CSNS maintain its leadership position in the hobby. Although I earn my living as a dealer, I am sincerely dedicated to collectors and numismatics.

I have always offered my services whenever needed and will continue to do so, in that I feel an obligation of gratitude for all that the hobby has given to me.

GOVERNOR
Earl Armstrong, Indiana

My main goal would be to work with the other governors and officers in continuing the upgrading of the numismatic profession. I will also work closely within state organizations in continuing the open communications that already exists in our membership.

I will listen to suggestions from the membership and carry these sugges-

→

tions to the Board meetings with the goal of building a better society.

I would like to see local clubs and club officers promote membership in CSNS within their own clubs.

I would continue to support honesty and integrity in dealer to dealer, and dealer to collector relationships and communication. In other words, I will serve to the best of my ability if elected.

Central States Secretary-Treasurer Marjorie Owen attended the Milwaukee Numismatic Society Show in October as the CSNS representative.

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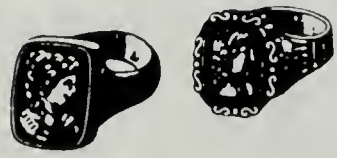

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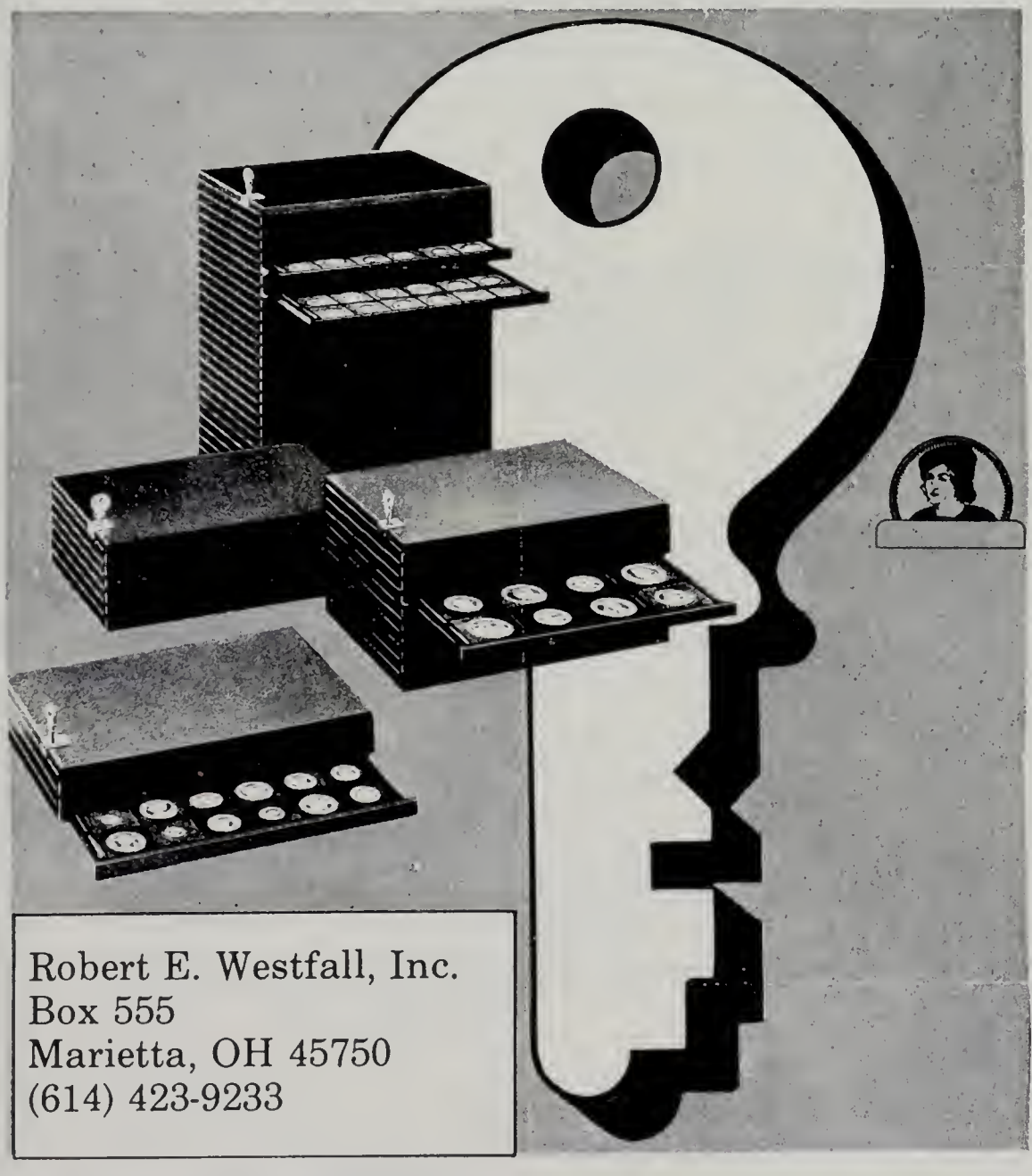

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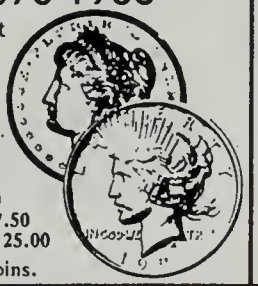

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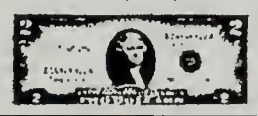

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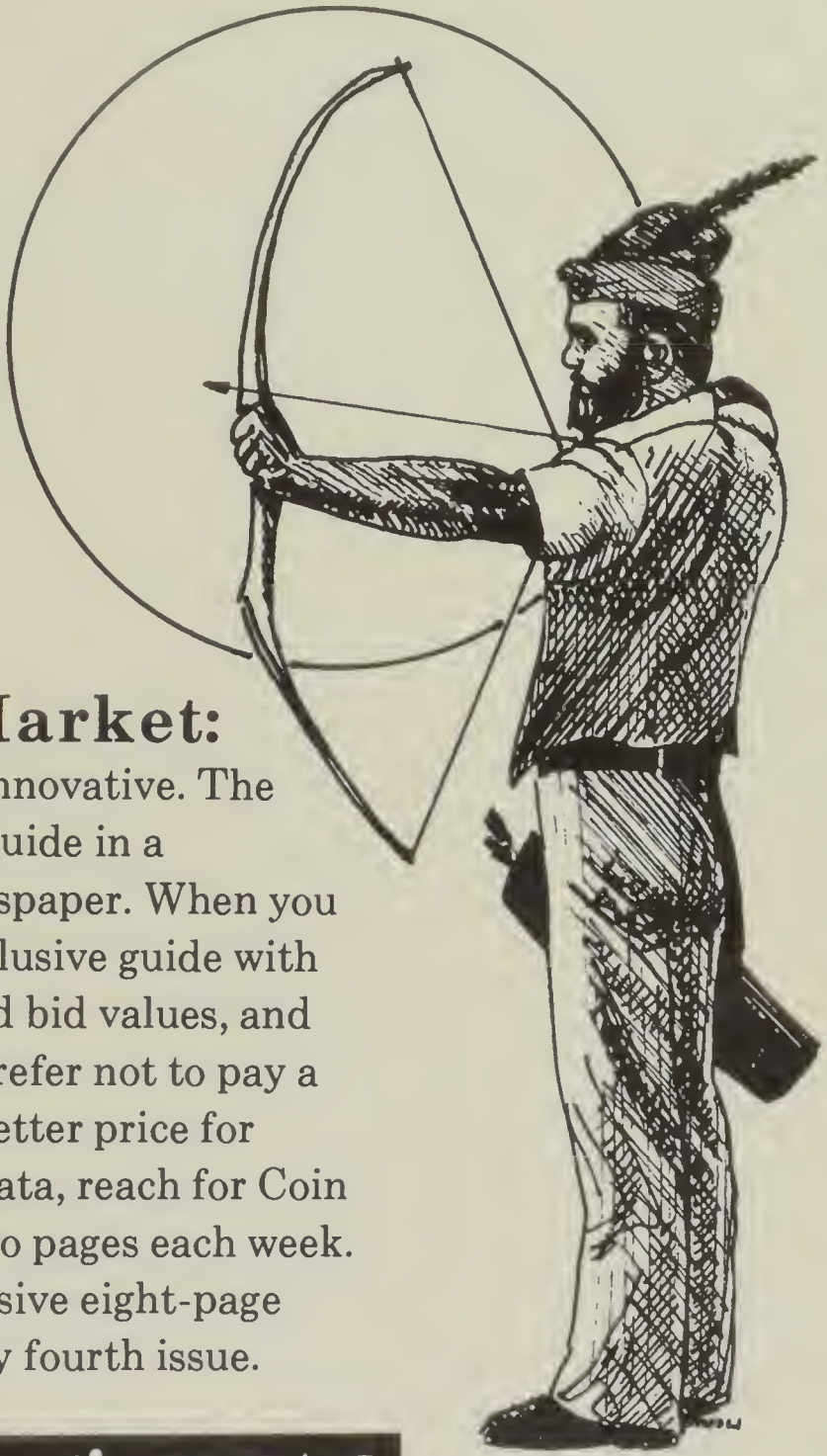

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